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THE DYING GIRL'S LAMENT.

By Mrs. C. Gore.

Why does my mother steal away
To hide her struggling tears,
Her trembling touch betrays uncheck'd
The secret of her fears;
My father gazes on my face
With yearning, earnest eye—
And yet there's none among them all,
To tell me I must die!

My little sisters press around
My sleepless couch, and bring
With eager hands, their garden gift,
The first sweet buds of Spring!
I wish they'd lay me where those flowers
Might lure them to my bed,
When other Springs and Summers bloom,
And I am with the dead.

The sunshine quivers on my cheek,
Glitt'ring, and gay, and fair,
And if it know my hand too weak
To shade me from its glare!
How soon 'twill fall unheeded on
This death-dew'd glassy eye!
Why do they fear to tell me so?
I know that I must die!

The Summer wind breathes softly through
My lone, still, dreary room,
A lonelier and a stiller one
Awaits me in the tomb!
But no soft breeze will whisper there;
No mother hold my head!
It is a fearful thing to be
A dweller with the dead!

Eve after eve, the sun prolongs
His hour of parting light,
And seems to make my farewell hours
Too fair, too heavenly bright!
I know the loveliness of earth,
I love the evening sky,
And yet I should not murmur, if
They told me I must die.

My playmates turn aside their heads
When parting with me now,
The nurse that tended me a babe,
Now soothes my aching brow.
Ah! why are those sweet cradle-hours
Of joy and fondling fled!
Not e'en my parents' kisses now
Could keep me from the dead!

Our pastor kneels beside me oft,
And talks to me of heaven:
But with a holier vision still,
My soul in dreams hath striven:
I've seen a beckoning hand that call'd
My faltering steps on high;
I've heard a voice that, trumpet-tongued,
Bade me prepare to die!

Percy Anecdotes.—The Messrs. Harpers, Booksellers, New York, have just published, in a large and handsome form, the collection of anecdotes and selections of a miscellaneous character, which appeared in England, in successive numbers, under the title of Percy Anecdotes. The book embraces two volumes, one devoted exclusively to American anecdotes, and each ornamented with a frontispiece embellishment, containing nine vignette portraits. The collection embraces an almost incredible quantity of reading matter, generally of an amusing and instructive character. For young people it will be found a handsome present, and for those of riper years, a pleasant and entertaining companion. The subjoined anecdotes are selected at random from the work, to show the nature of its contents.

Repartee.—M. Lalande dined one day at the house of [illegible], and Madame de Stael, equally distinguished for wit. Wishing to say something agreeable to the lady, the astronomer exclaimed, 'How happy I am to be placed between wit and beauty.' 'Yes, M. Lalande,' sarcastically replied Madame de Stael, 'and without possessing either.'

Henry Clay.—A few years since, shortly after the adoption of the famous compensation bill in Congress, Mr. Clay, who voted in favor of that bill, upon returning home to his constituents, found a formidable opposition to his election. After addressing the people from the hustings, previous to the opening of the poll, he stepped down into the crowd, where he met an old and influential friend of his named Scott, one of the first settlers of Kentucky, and of course, in his younger days, a great huntsman. This [illegible] stepping up addressed Mr. Clay as follows—'Well, well, Harry, I've been with you in six troubles; I am sorry I must desert you in the seventh; you have voted for that miserable compensation bill; I must now turn my back upon you.' 'Is it so, friend Scott? Is that the only objection?' 'It is.' 'We must get over it the best way we can. Your an old huntsman?' 'Yes.' 'You have killed many a fat bear and buck?' 'Yes.' 'I believe you have a very good rifle?' 'Yes, as good a one as ever cracked.' 'Well, did you ever have a fine buck before you, when your gun snapped?' 'The like of that has happened.' 'Well, now, friend Scott, did you take that faithful rifle and break it all to pieces on the first log you came to, or did you pick the flint and try it again?' The tear stood in the old man's eyes. The chord was touched. 'No, Harry, I picked the flint, and tried her again; and I'll try you again; give us your hand.' We need scarcely say that the welkin rung with the huzzaing plaudits of the by standers. Clay was borne off to the hustings and re-elected.

Goldsmith's Marlow.—Mr. Lewis Grummit, an eminent grazier of Lincolnshire, met late one night a commercial traveller who had mistaken his road, and enquired the way to the nearest inn or public house. Mr. G replied, that as he was a stranger, he would show him the way to a most respectable house of public entertainment for man and horse; and took him to his own residence. The traveller, by the perfect ease and confidence of his manner, showed the success of his stratagem; and every thing he called for, was instantly provided for himself and his horse. In the morning he called, in an authoritative tone, for the bill, and the hospitable landlord had all the recompense he desired in the surprise and altered manners of his guest. It was from this incident that Dr Goldsmith took the hint of Marlow mistaking the house of Mr. Hardcastle for an inn, in the comedy of *She Stoops to Conquer*.

General Arnold.—During the traitor Arnold's predatory operations in Virginia, in 1781, he took an American captain prisoner. After some general conversation, he asked the captain 'what he thought the Americans would do with him if they caught him?' The captain declined at first giving him an answer; but upon being repeatedly urged, he said, 'Why, Sir, if I must answer the question, you will excuse my telling you the truth: if my countrymen should catch you, I believe they would first cut off your lame leg, which was wounded in the cause of freedom and virtue at Quebec, and bury it with the honors of war, and afterwards hang the remainder of your body on a gibbet.'

Painting the Dead.—Bacci, a Genoese painter, who flourished in the 17th century, had a very peculiar talent of producing the exact resemblance of deceased persons whom he had never seen. He first drew a face at random, and afterwards altering it in every feature, by the advice and under the inspection of such as had known the party, he improved it to a striking likeness.

Major Andre.—It is certainly a very singular circumstance, that Andre should, in a very satirical poem, have foretold his own fate. It was called the 'Cow-Chace,' and was published by Rivington, at New York, in consequence of the failure of an expedition undertaken by Wayne for the purpose of collecting cattle. Great liberties are taken with the American officers employed on the occasion. With

'Harry Lee and his Dragoons, and Proctor with his Cannon.'

But the point of his irony seemed particularly aimed at *Wayne*, whose entire baggage, he asserts, was taken, containing

'His Congress dollars, and his prog,
His military speeches:
His cornstalk whiskey for his grog,
Black stockings and blue breeches.'

And concludes by observing, that it is necessary to check the current of satire,

'Lest the same warrior-drover Wayne,
Should catch—and hang the Poet.'

He was actually taken by a party from the division of the army immediately under the command of Wayne.—Garden.

GALATIAN WIDOW.

Simorix being enamoured of Camma, a lady of Galatia, assassinated her husband, Sinatus, and then sought her hand. Camma, after having long resisted the presents and entreaties of Simorix, being at last apprehensive that he would have recourse to violence, pretended to give her consent to espouse him. She engaged him to meet her in the temple of Diana, of which she was the priestess, in order to give solemnity to their union. It was the custom, that the bride and bridegroom should drink out of the same cup. Camma first took the vase, in which she had infused a mortal poison, and after drinking freely, presented it to Simorix, who not having the slightest suspicion, drank off the remainder. Camma, transported with joy, instantly exclaimed, "I die happy, since my honour is preserved, and the murder of my husband is avenged!" They both expired soon after.

A TALE OF AN OLD HIGHLANDER.

BY THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

When I was a shepherd at Willenslee, there came to that place in the summer of 1789, a little old Highlander, whose name was Alexander Stewart, but who had all his life been distinguished by the name of Boig, from his father's farm. He remained with us all summer and harvest, and I think I never was so sorry at parting with a neighbor servant of the same sex before. He was what the rest of the servants called "a shrewd sensible body;" indeed far—far above the people of that rank in Scotland. He had served both in America and at Gibraltar, and told me wonderful stories of both. The rest of the servants accounted all these stories lies; but not so with me; I swallowed them all as genuine truth; and if they were not so, they certainly told very like truth.

"How did you come to lose all your fore-teeth, Boig?" said I to him one day, as we were reaping together. He instantly laid his sickle on his shoulder, put a hand to each side, felt his mouth with his fore-finger, and said, "Why, boy, I lost them at Gibraltar by a very singular accident. You see, I was stationed at a cannon on the countermure, and by there comes a Spanish twenty-six pounder, with such a d—— whizz, that the very wind of it threw me about twenty yards to the left-about way from the battlement, where, falling on the pavement, I knocked out the whole of my teeth as you see."

"How did you come to know the weight of the ball so exactly, Boig?"

"Why, because I weighed it."

"Weighed it! How did you catch it going at such a rate?"

"O! bless your soul, boy, it struck the rock right behind my station, and killed two men in rebounding, and so, he having proved such an extraordinary fellow, we weighed him."

But the story which I set out with a design of telling was one which I made him tell several times over, and which he did with no variation that I could mark. He was witness to all the transactions himself, as far as a livery servant could be witness to them, and these often know more of the secrets and concerns of a family, than their most intimate acquaintances do. I cannot vouch for the truth of the narrative, having no authority for it but Boig's words; it is therefore with diffidence that I mention the names and titles of the actors; but without doing so I cannot tell the story at all, which I shall give in very nearly his own words. I cannot conceive who Lady Livingston was; the rest of the names will answer for themselves if such men really were—for I do not know.

"I was chief servant with old Lady Livingston in Edinburg, for many years, and was frequently trusted by gentlemen with messages and letters to her niece Barbara Stewart, by far the greatest beauty of her day.

"She was held up beside as a great fortune; but as to that I can say nothing. She was heiress to her aunt, that is certain—and I believe to some trifling estates about Perthshire. However, she had plenty of suitors, for I believe there was not a young nobleman or gentleman in the kingdom who ever saw her face, that did not fall in love with her. It seemed to be the fashion of the day to be in love with Barbara; and to be seen with her in public was sufficient to introduce a young man into genteel society. Those were grand days for me, for I took bribes from every body and served nobody. Lady Livingston was strict and severe on the beauty, consequently there were private appointments to make, and billet-doux without end to deliver, by which I was the only profiter, beside my young mistress, to whom presents poured in of the richest value.

"But of all the suitors, Captain James Drummond, son to the Earl of Melford, was the favorite. Her high notions of noble descent, ancient and dignified lineage, with prospects of future greatness, secured her interest in his favor; and she ceased not teasing her niece early and late about the Captain's high qualities. Barbara had nothing to say against them. She seemed quite indifferent, and liked him just as well as any other, answering her aunt with some general remark, as, 'Indeed! is he so very accomplished?—Well, I declare I should hardly have discovered it, if you had not told me. Thank you, my dear aunt;' or, 'Well, I believe it. How can I do otherwise, when my dear aunt tells me so? The young soldier is good enough, without doubt, to those who love him; and too good for those who love him, and cannot get him! Heigh-ho!'

"'Well, Baby, my dear, I have no wish to force your inclinations; but I have more nieces than you, that is some comfort you know; and if you are determined to live and die an old maid—'

"'O! shocking!' screamed Barbara, 'I live and die an old maid? I declare I shall faint!—O! dear aunt, what thought of me brought such a horrid expression into your mouth? He—he—he! Live and die—an old maid! O! (*a shriek*) Boig, I beseech you, go with my compliments to Captain Drummond, and desire him to come here on the instant.—What do you laugh at you impertinent dog?'

"'I beg your pardon, Miss Barbara,' said I, 'I have been guilty of a great breach of good manners, but on my soul I could not help it. Your terrible hurry in sending for Captain Drummond—are you quite serious?'

"'Yes, perfectly serious. Tell him I have something very serious to say to him, and my aunt has something very particular to say to him.'

"'But are you quite sure, madam, that I shall get into the castle at this late hour? or, that if I were to get in, that it is probable he will get out?'

"'He can come over the wall, you know. You can let him down by a rope. Be sure to take a long strong rope with you: for he must come, that's flat. My aunt has given me such a fright, that I shall not get out of it again till I am married. Go instantly, for I wish to see the Captain first, who is so agreeable to my aunt; for the first man that pops the question to me now, I'll chap him—that I will.'

"'Was there ever such a madcap?' exclaimed Lady Livingston, holding up her hands. 'Take away these things, Boig, and go to your bed. Does the bouyant jilt suppose that she is to make fools of herself and me? I'll teach her otherwise! What, send for a young officer express after supper?—The girl's distracted!—moonstruck!'

"Barbara was evidently enjoying her freak and her aunt's loss of temper; for, as I was retiring, she cast to me a look so languishing, and at the same time so sly, that I was speeding out at the door for fear of again bursting forth in laughter. But she called me back, and continuing the same expression of countenance, said, 'Boig—I say, Boig,—Hem! Pray, have *you* ever thought of marrying?'

"This was said in a manner conveying the insinuation that in her forlorn circumstances she would willingly marry me that very night. The old lady sprang to her feet in a great rage, or rather consternation, thinking her darling niece seized by a fit of lunacy. I clashed the door close behind me, and fled, actually perspiring with suppressed laughter. It is nothing to tell the story, but had you seen it acted, as I did, it was exquisite.

"The next day Captain Drummond came; whether sent for or not, I cannot tell. I suspect that he was, for one of the girls brought in a caddie after breakfast. He remained with the ladies all the forenoon, and they were denied to every one else. I was only once in with a chicken and some wine, and shall never forget the scene. There was my lady sitting with all the importance of a great diplomatist, turning her benevolent looks on the 'honorable Captain,' as she always styled him. There was Barbara with looks as demure as a devotee's and as innocent as a lamb; but well could I see the lurking mischief in them, and that she was playing the devil with Captain Drummond's heart, misleading him in the most serious concern of life, and actually doing all she could to make a fool of him, while at the same time he was gazing on her with a fondness which I never saw equalled.

"I don't know what passed that day: I would have given any thing in life to have heard, but could not. I rather suppose that the minx was carrying on the same lesson as the evening before, and was all complaisance and condescension. Certain it is, the match was concluded that day, for so it afterwards appeared; at least that Captain Drummond supposed the match concluded: that there was another supposed no such thing, I was quite convinced. I knew her well! A finer form or lovlier, sure I never beheld; but there was a piquancy and sly restless mischievousness in her disposition quite peculiar. She flaunted and dashed on as usual without the least difference, and with much less restraint from her old aunt, who was pleased with her darling's complaisance. And, moreover, the division of the 42nd regiment, then in the castle, was ordered into Sussex to join the rest of the regiment, so that Captain Drummond was separated from his adored Miss Stewart for an indefinite space of time. It made no difference with Barbara. On she went receiving new lovers almost every day, and treating them even more kindly than before.

"The principal lover now was Mr. John Lion, likewise a sprig of nobility; a great puppy, very handsome, proud, and overbearing, and rather kept other lovers aloof by his boldness and importance than tried to make an impression on the lady's heart by kindness and condescension. Whether she really ever cherished a thought of marrying this young man or not, it is impossible to say, for no living man would calculate on her motives from her actions. Perhaps she did; for the greatest coquette keeps an eye forward to marriage as the *ne plus ultra* of gallantry. She gave him at this time decidedly the preference to all others, of which he made a very haughty use, pushing himself between her and other gallants without ceremony, saying only saying, 'Begging your pardon, Sir,' or something to the same purpose.

"Matters were in this state, when there arrived from London an Honorable Mr. John Drummond, who brought several letters of introduction from noble Jacobite families there, and, among others, one to Lady Livingston, stating that he was only son to the late Edward Drummond, Duke of Perth, and the lineal heir of the great Perth estates, on the removal of the forfeitures, which was then under consideration. The young man was in consequence of this, much caressed, and by none more than Lady Livingston, who all but worshiped him. He had been born and bred in France, and was a thorough Frenchman—all flattery, wit, and good humor and the very man for Barbara Stewart."

Here my description falls far short of the original story-teller, for he had all the Frenchman's motions, his bows, his capers, and his wit, which was ten times more diverting in his broken English and French mixed. I used to laugh immoderately at Boig's exhibition of the Duke of Perth; his good humor with the young lady, and his flattery of the old one. It must have been exquisite!

"Well, truth to say, he was at once the adopted sweetheart; for to see Barbara Stewart was to be in love with her; and this great heir to the Perth estate being taken captive at once, plied his flattery, his bows, and his fantastic motions, with so good an effect, that Barbara Stewart actually was won, to the great delight of Lady Livingston, who thought no more of Captain Drummond, Highland cousin to the new wooer; but acquiesced most liberally in his proposals.

"But then Mr. Lion had gained a real or supposed footing, and his pride and contumacy were not likely to be easily overborne. Of this Mr. Drummond knew nothing, but gallanted his beloved openly, to the great despite of many a lovelorn youth. They visited together many of the old Jacobite families; and at Lord Rollo's fell in with Lion, who evidently laid himself out to insult the new favorite, and even condescended to the meanness of addressing him by the title of Duck de Pert. Drummond, however, put off every thing with some reply that set the whole party in a roar of laughter: he held up his hands, straddled with his knees, turned up the whites of his eyes, 'Ha! Duc de Pert! Very happee!—Exceese proprè!—Tank you, Monsieur Lyong! Much obliger!—Great obligationg.'

"The next day being fine, Mr. Drummond and Barbara went out to take a private walk, and at the south point of a place called Burnsfield Links, Mr. Lion came up with them. He called at Lady Livingston's house in the Horse-wynd. I answered the door, and told him which way the lovers had gone. He followed, apparently in a bad humor; and overtaking them at the place mentioned, he as usual pushed himself rudely in between them with a 'Begging your pardon, Sir, but if you please.'

"'Wat! I plaise? Noo; I plaise no such ting. And I vill see you to damnation before I soumettre to any soosh traitement. So stand you aside like a gentilhomme.'

"At the same time, Barbara drew her arrested arm from Lion, and said, 'Pray, what is the meaning of this, Mr. Lion? Who gave you a right to take such freedoms with me?'

"'Who gave me a right, madam!' exclaimed he, fiercely.

"'Ay, who gave you de right, Sir?' asked the Frenchman. 'Vas it de ladee? Or vas it I? Because vidout de one, or de odert, or bot, you cannot be here.' And with that he again took Miss Barbara Stewart's willing arm. Lion was galled beyond what his proud and insolent nature could endure; and cursing Drummond for an imposter, he struck him a violent blow, bidding him make the best of that he could.

"'Sir, I will not fight like a beggar; but if you be a gentilhomme, vich I now see you are not, please to draw out your rapiere, and I will trust you trou and trou the bodee. O! you have no weapons! Noo; you come out like blackmoorguard, to beat gentilhomme dat have weapons, tinking you safe. But do you take dat and dat;' and with that, Drummond gave him too hearty kicks, presenting at the same time his sharp rapier in such a manner, that it was impossible for his antagonist to return them.

"There was now no alternative. A challenge from Lion was the consequence. The Master of Rollo and Dr. Graham were the seconds. The rivals met that evening on the spot where they had quarrelled, and Drummond, having the choice of weapons, chose the rapier—'By de cause dat he had noo oder along vit him, and it vold do,' he said.

"Lion acquiesced without hesitation, and soon proved that he was no novice in the art. They fought with great coolness and caution, and with as much ease as if they had been playing with foils. Lion drew the first blood, wounding Mr. Drummond rather slightly below the right arm and across the shoulder. The Master of Rollo then interfered, protesting against further violence; and strange to say, the wounded acquiesced! but the other refused, saying it was a mere scratch; he would have the insulting dog's heart's blood. 'Vat! do you say soo?' cried Drummond; 'den for de dernier resorte.'

"They then fought very hard and close for the space of a minute and a half, when Drummond run him through the body; and the young man was carried home a corpse. Drummond retired to a nominal concealment for a while, but on trial was fairly exculpated. Shortly after that Miss Barbara Stewart and he were married.

"In the interim, word had reached Captain Drummond at head-quarters, how matters were likely to end with his betrothed and his cousin. He therefore got leave of absence for awhile, and posted to Edinburgh: but ere he arrived the marriage was consummated. He had loved with all the warmth of his noble nature, and was so much affected by Barbara's deceit and ingratitude that he fell sick, and scarcely spoke or saw the light for nearly a month. But perhaps, during a part of this time, he had been studying the most ample revenge, which he soon found the means of putting in practice. He conceived himself to have been exceedingly ill used; and without seeing either Barbara or the fortunate lover, he again posted to the regiment, and from thence to London.

"Hitherto no one had doubted that Mr. John Drummond, husband to Barbara Stewart, was the true and lineal heir to the great Perth estate. I cannot be sure that I recollect exactly the relationship, although often minutely described to me by Boig; but I think his father was uncle to James the first, duke of Perth; and on the decease of the latter at St. Germains, this John's father, the Lord Edward Drummond, assumed the title. He spent all his life in the interior of France in religious seclusion, and this John was the only surviving child of him and his wife, Lady Elizabeth Middleton, both of whom were dead, so that there could be no doubt as to his right of succession.

"Captain Drummond, however, saw matters in a different light. Although three or four degrees farther removed, he perceived how difficult it would be for his rival to adduce sufficient evidence of his legitimacy from the interior of France, considering the secluded life of his father, and the then state of that kingdom. The Captain, seizing the opportunity, went boldly forward, and accused his rival as an impostor, and claimed the property for himself. He having the best advocates of the kingdom, the Lords admitted the plea, and ordered the former claimant to produce the proofs of his propinquity.

"Mr. Drummond was astonished at the news. He hasted to London, taking his wife with him, and from thence to Douay in Flanders, where he was born; from thence to Lyons, in pursuit of proper witnesses: which journey took him the greater part of a year. In the mean time Captain Drummond had instituted a keen inquiry at home, and had even brought forward those who deposed that Lady Edward Drummond never had a child; and there were certainly some letters produced, which, if genuine, went far to prove the truth of the statement. The consequence was, that before John Drummond's return to England the minds of the Lords were made up regarding the [illegible]; and although they waited his arrival, it was more for form's sake than a persuasion of the validity of his claims. He came to London at length, and produces a register of his birth from the Catholic College of Douay; but the other party prevailed in procuring its rejection, owing to its non-correspondence with other dates. He brought also plenty of witnesses, who proved his having been brought up and educated as the son of Lord Edward Drummond and of his wife Lady Elizabeth Middleton; but they proved of no avail regarding his birth by that lady, there having been counter-evidence produced, which, in short, was, that after a tedious litigation, it was at last finally decided in the Court of Session at Edinburgh in favor of Capt. James Drummond, of the Melford family, who became thereby possessed of the Perth property.

Never was a retaliation over a successful rival in love more complete than this was, as it left John Drummond and his wife totally ruined in their circumstances and deprived of their hopes. Boig went abroad with them when they went in search of evidence; and on reaching Calais on their way home, Lady Perth, as she had been styled ever since her marriage, was left behind, being unable from the state she was in to proceed further, and Boig remained with her. She was there delivered of a son; but was so meanly lodged, and left so poor, that she was obliged to borrow from Boig till he had not a sixpence left. In this wretched state was the once celebrated beauty lying, when her husband, after long absence, returned to France with the news that they were utterly ruined. But this was not the worst: her husband had published an article in some London journal, I think a magazine, wherein he accused Captain Drummond, then Lord Perth, of the most grievous mal-practices against him—of suborning false witnesses, and keeping back others; and altogether with charges so villainous, that they could not be overlooked. It would have been better had they been so, [illegible] uttered by an irritated, disappointed man; but the high spirit of Lord Perth would not submit to it. He followed his relation to Calais, accompanied by Major M'Glashan of the 21st, and, after vainly endeavoring to draw from Mr. Drummond a counter-statement, challenged him.

But the circumstances that rendered this tale so interesting to me at first, and impressed all the circumstances so strongly on my remembrance, is yet to narrate; for without something a little tinged with the supernatural, a tale has few charms for me.

Well, it so happened that, one fine pleasant day, as Mr. John Drummond was walking by himself on Burnsfield Links at Edinburgh, near by the scene of the fatal recounter with John Lion, that gentleman came up to him alive and well, and asked him how he liked to be married. The other, struck with astonishment, made no answer, but stood and gazed at the querist: who, again accosting him, said, 'You deprived me foully of my love and my life, Drummond; but I shall be even with you to-day; and the next time I meet you I'll shoot you through here'—touching his head with the point of his fore-finger close above the right ear.

The vision, of course, proved a dream; for instead of being walking on Burnsfield Links, he was lying in his own chamber, in the Horse-wynd with his lovely Barbara in his arms; but the moment that the apparition touched him with its finger, he sprang from his bed, and exclaimed that he was shot through the head. His lady started up in amazement, crying out, 'How? Where? By whom?'

'By that scoundrel, Lion!' said he.

It was eight o'clock in the morning; the sun was shining into the room; and when Barbara received this answer she grew pale as death, thinking her husband was deranged.

'It is true!' exclaimed he wildly; 'I am—I am shot through the head, and my brains are blown out. Look, and satisfy yourself, of the hole the bullet has made. Merciful Heaven! was I out on the Links naked?'

'You are raving, Drummond!' cried she, weeping, and throwing her arms about him; 'seized by some mortal frenzy, I fear. Compose yourself, and lie down; for you were out nowhere, but lying sound asleep with me.'

He got his head bound up, and lay down, trying to compose himself; but his ideal wound was so painful, that he continued in an agony until a letter was brought up stairs to him. It was that which stated to him the new claims of his rival on the Perth estate, and the strong doubts entertained of his own propinquity.

This was a most galling business, and the anxiety of mind that it threw him into completely eradicated the vision and the wound from his head; nor did he ever think of them more until the same vision was repeated to him at Calais. He dreamed that he was walking on Burnsfield Links, and that Mr. Lion came up to him and asked him how he liked to be married. The dreamer still had no power to reply, while the other continued, 'You deprived me foully of my love and my life, Drummond, and sent me all unprepared to my account. But I am even with you now, and am come to fulfil my promise. Be expeditious, and I will wait here till I take you with me.'

Drummond started up in a cold perspiration, with terror and astonishment; and, just as he was saying to his wife that he was going to die, and would never see the evening of that day, the door opened, and Boig handed him a note from Major M'Glashan. Notwithstanding his solemn and dreadful warning, Drummond refused to retract one item of what he had published, and signed with his name; and the event was that he fought with Lord Perth, and was shot through the head at the first fire, the ball entering immediately above the right ear, on the very spot which the apparition touched with its finger.

The remainder of Barbara Stewart's history is too painful to relate. Poor Boig, who left her at last, having neither money nor clothes to come home with, often wept when speaking of her. With regard to the merits of the cause, I know nothing. It was Boig's opinion that his master was the true and lineal heir; and from him I imbibed my ideas. He always admitted, however, that Captain Drummond, then Lord Perth, was an excellent man, a gentleman of high honor and integrity—indeed greatly superior to the other in every respect; but never that he was the proper heir.

Never was retaliation on a deceitful lover visited home with such an overpowering intensity.

Resentment is an union of sorrow with malignity, a combination of a passion which all endeavour to avoid, with a passion which all concur to detest.

BIOGRAPHY

OF SOME OF THE SIGNERS OF THE

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The following brief sketches are abstracted from biographical notices of thirty-three out of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence: of some of the others, Hancock, the Adamses, Jefferson, Franklin, Chase, &c. their lives and characters are familiar to every reader of American History.

Chancellor Wythe, of Virginia; a lawyer; a judge of the purest morals and deepest learning; idle and dissipated until thirty years of age, when he first applied himself to law; the preceptor of Jefferson.

George Reed, of Delaware—an eminent lawyer. His biography is ample, interesting and authentic.

William Williams, of Connecticut—originally a Town Clerk, but liberally educated—then an upright and benevolent merchant; sacrificed the greater part of his gains to the public service.

Samuel Huntington, of Connecticut; a mere ploughman until his twenty-second year; afterwards an eminent lawyer; President of Congress; Chief Justice of his State, and Governor. His biography highly curious.

Wm. Floyd, of New York; a farmer; a general; enjoyed a large share of state honors.

George Walton, of Georgia—originally an apprentice to a carpenter in Virginia; self educated to the law; a colonel; wounded in battle; twice Governor of Georgia; Chief Justice; a Senator of the United States.

George Clymer, of Pennsylvania; a merchant, fond of literature; a terse, sententious writer: an efficient and honored patriot. His biography full and interesting, but diffusive.

"[illegible] Goodness his delight,
Wisdom his wealth, and glory his reward."

Benjamin Rush, as a Physician and an author *omni laude cumulatus*: the most celebrated of the American faculty: distinguished also for his political connexions and labors.

Matthew Thornton, of New Hampshire—a successful practitioner of medicine; army-surgeon before the Revolution, a President of the provincial Convention; a Judge of the Supreme Court: a man of wit and humor—continued to practise physic while a judge, wrote political essays for the newspapers, and prepared a metaphysical work for publication, after he was eighty years of age—died in his eighty-ninth year.

William Whipple, of New Hampshire—originally a cabin boy and sailor—a captain at the age of 21, then a merchant, a general, who fought with Gates, and elsewhere—arranged the capitulation of Burgoyne—a Judge of the Superior Court. "As a sailor," says the Biography, "he speedily attained the highest rank in his profession—as a merchant, he was circumspect and industrious, as a Congressman he was firm and fearless—as a legislator, he was honest and able—as a commander, he was cool and courageous—as a judge, he was dignified and impartial—as a member of many subordinate offices, he was alert and persevering. He bore all his honors with modesty and propriety.

Dr. John Witherspoon, of New Jersey—an eminent and profound divine—President of Nassau Hall College—a political writer of force and talent—a statesman of great influence and energy. His biography is ample and instructive.

Robert Morris, of Pennsylvania; a merchant—the unrivalled financier of the Revolution—the pecuniary soul of the cause. His Biography, like that of others, needs compression, but it is interesting and correct.

Abraham Clark, of New Jersey; a surveyor, a lawyer who gave gratuitous counsel.

Francis Lewis, of New York; a merchant and soldier before the Revolution—very useful as a *rebel*—his fine estate on Long Island, destroyed by the British, and his wife carried off a prisoner—she died soon after, from the ill treatment which she experienced. He was ruined by the part which he took on the American side—he died in the ninetieth year of his age.

John Penn, of North Carolina; uneducated in early life, became a lawyer, and eminent, by opsimathy.

James Wilson, of Pennsylvania; a lawyer of rare capacity, and of surpassing faculties as a speaker and writer—an efficient political essayist—the principal advocate of the Constitution of 1787, in the Pennsylvania Convention—Professor of Law, and a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. His Biography replete with valuable information of political anecdote.

Carter Braxton, of Virginia; a planter—became a merchant—lost all and died of a broken heart.

John Morton, of Pennsylvania; a Surveyor—Speaker of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania—a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth—gave the casting vote of the Pennsylvania Delegation, for the Declaration of Independence—originally a plough boy.

Stephen Hopkins, of Rhode Island—a plain farmer, surveyor, became Speaker of the Assembly, Chief Justice, then Governor of Rhode Island; a man of superior sense, and a good and successful writer, a distinguished mathematician and Natural Philosopher, though his education was slight, and a member of the American Philosophical Society. His signature to the Declaration is the only crooked and feeble one. "As it indicates," says his biographer, "a very tremulous hand, in perfect contrast with the bold and prominent writing of President Hancock, it may have engendered surmises unfavorable to the determined spirit of Mr. Hopkins. We therefore state, that for a number of years previous, he had been afflicted with a nervous affection, and when he wrote at all, which was seldom, he was compelled to guide his right hand with his left."

Thomas McKean, of Pennsylvania; a lawyer of great abilities and ardent Revolutionary patriotism; Chief Justice of the Commonwealth; Governor, died at eighty-three years old. His biography entirely authentic; and replenished with instructive details.

James Smith, of Pennsylvania, lawyer and surveyor, remarkable for facetiousness and eccentricity, practised the law for upwards of 60 years, died a *nonagenarian*. His article very pleasant.

Thomas Nelson, of Virginia, educated in England, an opulent planter, active military officer, commander-in-chief of the Virginia militia, whom he bravely and skilfully headed at the siege of York Town, Governor of Virginia, died in reduced circumstances, having made enormous pecuniary sacrifices to the Revolutionary cause.

Joseph Hewes, of North Carolina; a successful merchant, bred a Quaker, died when attending Congress, 1779.

George Taylor, of Pennsylvania, on arriving in America from Ireland, bound himself for a term of ten years as a common laborer, at the iron works at Durham, on the Delaware, near Easton, was made clerk to the works, the proprietor dying, he espoused his widow, and finally became himself the owner of the whole, amassed a large fortune, got into the provincial assembly, a member of business. Nothing more is recollected of him, in the vicinity of his residence, than that "he was a fine man and a furious whig."

John Hart, of New Jersey, a farmer, surnamed "honest John," had never held a public office, when he was chosen a delegate to Congress, his farm pillaged and destroyed by the Hessians, his biography possesses a very peculiar interest, as a very edifying illustration of the character and course of an American yeoman.

Lewis Morris, of New York, a gentleman farmer, a large landed proprietor, his whole domain laid waste and ruined by the enemy, had three gallant sons in the field, the celebrated Governor Morris his half brother.

Wm. Ellery, of Rhode Island—a well educated lawyer, an early Revolutionary patriot, a very useful member of Congress throughout the war. "He often," says his biographer, "spoke of it as an event which many regarded with awe, perhaps with uncertainty, but none with fear." He used to relate that he placed himself beside the secretary, Charles Thompson, and eyed each delegate closely as he affixed his name to the document, and he saw dauntless resolution in every countenance. Ellery died without pain, at the age of ninety-three, sitting upright in his bed and reading Tully's Offices in the Latin.

"Of no distemper, of no blast he died,
But fell like autumn fruit that mellow'd long;
E'en wonder'd at because he falls no sooner;
Fate seem'd to wind him up for fourscore years;
Yet freshly ran he on twelve winters more;
Till, like a clock worn out with eating time,
The wheels of weary life at last stood still."

Lyman Hall, of Georgia; an emigrant from Connecticut; a well trained physician; a useful member of Congress; made great sacrifices; Governor of Georgia, 1783.

Oliver Wolcott, of Connecticut: a graduate of Yale College; captain in the army before the Revolution; studied medicine; a Major General of Militia, aided in conquering Burgoyne; a Judge; finally Governor of Connecticut.

Richard Stockton, of New Jersey; an accomplished lawyer and scholar, unrivalled at the bar of his profession, travelled with much eclat in Great Britain, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in New Jersey, embarked early and vehemently in the Revolution, surprised and captured by the enemy, and committed to the common jail in New York, congress directed General Washington to interfere in his behalf and threaten retaliation, his health impaired, his property devastated, died prematurely of complicated afflictions, occasioned by his patriotism.

Button Gwinnett, of Georgia; originally a merchant, became a planter, an enthusiastic whig, president of provincial council, killed in a duel with General M'Intosh, in 1777, at the age of forty-five.

Josiah Bartlett, of New Hampshire; a successful practitioner of medicine, a leading whig in his province, commanded a regiment, the first who voted in Congress for the Declaration, and the second who signed it, chief justice of New Hampshire, the first republican Governor of that State.

Philip Livingston, of New York, one of the committee of five appointed to prepare the Declaration of Independence, a graduate of Yale College, a prosperous and honored merchant, conspicuous member of the provincial legislature, speaker, died while attending Congress, in 1778, a martyr to his public zeal.

Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, also one of the committee of five, apprentice to a shoemaker; pursued the business until after he was 22 years of age, travelled on foot, with his tools, gathering a livelihood, nourished his mind by various reading, kept a country store, turned surveyor, applied himself to the law, acquired a practice and fame, member of the colonial assembly, member of the Albany Convention of 1754, Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut, 23 years, member of Congress from the opening of the first, in 1774, down to the period of his death, in 1793, of great authority and usefulness, a member of the convention that framed the present constitution of the United States, took a considerable and influential part in the debate, a senator in Congress, a shrewd and ready writer, a logical debater, a model of probity, discretion and steadfastness, as much reverenced as any patriot of the times. His biography is full of instruction, but prolix to tediousness.

The other signers are John Hancock, William Hooper, Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton, Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carrol, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Lightfoot Lee, Benjamin Franklin, George Ross, Cæsar Rodney, Francis Hopkinson, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert T. Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

Thus ends a list of worthys (but only one of whom survives) which will be held in grateful recollection to the latest posterity—a roll of names to which, for acts springing from disinterested patriotism, the annals of the world furnish no parallel.

From the Casket.

FALL OF PERU.

Spoken July 26th, 1831.

Mark the Peruvian—he stands with delight,
And greets nature's charms as they burst on his sight:
Not a pang of keen woe e'er ruffles his breast;
His griefs are becalmed and his mind is at rest.
August his form rises on Andes' huge steep,
As the balm teeming breezes melodiously sweep;
And each picturesque scene more enchantingly seems,
Than the net-work of fancy or the spirit of dreams;
And his fond bosom melts with rapture to view
Such unmingled pleasures showered down on Peru.
The landscape beneath, with its verdure of green,
While the streamlets meander the valley between,
While the flowrets are shedding their fragrance around,
And nature's choice diamonds bespangle the ground,
Ne'er bring such enrapturing thoughts to his soul,
While the sweets of contentment unceasingly roll,
As the rights of his nation, bold, august and grand,
Untouch'd by the dread tyrant's withering hand.
The Incas' proud throne, in its splendor arose,
Propitious to freemen, but dreadful to foes.
Through a long round of years it had risen to name,
Till the title of Incas was equal to fame.
Thus thought the brave hero—he rose from his lair;
Anon there was heard, the fierce shriek of despair,
For the foeman he saw on the ocean's white spray,
While their banners reflected the splendor of day.
Hark! as the winds sweep the blue arched sky,
The Spaniard's revenge—the Peruvians shall die.
The Spaniard's revenge—unknowing, unknown,
'Twas a death to the king, and a curse to his throne.
Lo! yonder approaches the tyrant's dread form,
Array'd in the gloom and the wrath of the storm.
See! yonder his minions with banners unfurled,
Have rushed like an avalanche down on the world
Have rush'd like a torrent, with terror and might,
To wrapt the sad land in sorrow and night.

Such were the agitations of his soul, when he pondered on the magnificent prospect that burst upon his ravished vision. The anticipations of hope are sweet, and its keenest pangs are not experienced until its many fatal delusions stalk in wild array before the awakened fancy. But the Peruvian stands alone—his rock of defence is gone—the ancient hold of his grandeur is usurped by strangers, and the schemes of his future felicity have forsaken him forever. He was once the unknown flower, shedding its unrivalled fragrance over the surrounding gloom of the desert; but he is now drooping and drowned, and meeting the indignant frowns of a despising world. Facts tell us that the Peruvian stands alone. By a glance of retrospection, permit me to call your attention to that period when he ruled, the lord of the land, and when the feet of the white man had not yet polluted the coast of his ancestors. This is a time fraught with nobleness and generosity, rarely witnessed in the annals of the inhabitants of America. But the history of the Peruvian proves, that although the condition may be wild and uncultivated, yet still that the bosom glows with the finest feelings of humanity, and the brightest scintillations of native philanthropy. Such traits as these, will ever be cherished by the humane and benevolent, as the rude, yet hallowed characteristics of Peruvian magnanimity. We find him, on the first discovery of this continent, wild as the panther of the forest, yet pure and unpolluted as the breeze that passes by him. Concerned about nothing but himself, he passed silently down the gently flowing current of life, and his bark was wafted by many a prosperous gale, and many a scene bespoke the feelings of his ravished soul, and creation appeared to him a wild of flowers and sweets and uncontaminated enjoyment. In this moment of dear contentment, lo! the base, the fell pollutor comes. He comes with all the fiery wrath and desolating fury of an Attila. He comes to blast every field—to consume every dwelling—to demolish every temple—to annihilate every god. One universal desolation spread over this luxuriant land. One gloomy, ruined aspect was all that remained of Spanish persecution and Spanish vengeance. Even fancy fails to pourtray in vivid colors this sad and awful drama. The scene was calculated to arouse from their slumberings the warmest feelings and the most tender emotions of the soul. At that critical juncture, where slept the warrior's indignation? Where slept the silent, yet awful workings of the Peruvian's spirit? In the tomb of his foe—where dwelt the piteous female, encumbered with her calamities, and where nestled the infant, unconscious of its mother's wrongs—the mother and the child found their rest in the tomb. Doleful beyond description, were the sufferings of the Peruvians at that time, when the crimes and depravities of Europe sought a shelter in this land, to the partial dissolution of this benighted child of America. The Peruvian bore all, till the mighty impulse of nature aroused him from his lair to a manly vindication of his infringed prerogatives. In his turn, destruction was not more meek. Many a Spaniard sighed, and many a widow mourned for the departed spirit of her long adored husband, and many a scene of massacre and flame, bespoke the [illegible] of the Peruvian's awakened wrath. But the times have changed. The winds blow a piercing blast upon the home of his ancestors, and they bleakly howl through the lonely forest. The graves of the slaughtered Peruvians are scarcely known, and no signature bespeaks the rest of the departed dead, save now and then some mounds of earth, that point to the dreary wanderer the place where some brave warrior sleeps. A chilly horror pervades the barren wild, and awful silence reigns in tenfold terror there. The Peruvian stalks in solemn grandeur over the forsaken places of his youthful enjoyments, and he gives a passing glance, emblem of his inward feelings, of his ancient glory, gone forever. He may commune with the supposed tombs of his forefathers, but doubts and silence rest upon those gloomy regions of the dead. And he stands fixed and mute, unless aroused from deep contemplation, by the rustling of the blast through the yellow leaves of autumn, or by the hollow and distant scream of the wild bird. He arouses from his reverie, and lo! he stands alone, with scarce a friend to tell the tale of his country's wrongs, or point out the dark and bloody path of the aggressor. He turns with disgust from the hated picture, and mourns his nation as lost, beyond the bounds of recovery. He turns his eye to the hills, from which once arose the smoke of the hamlet in graceful ringlets, towering above the giant oak—no hamlet, no smoke is there. All—all bear the marks of destruction and woe—

He stands as the dead, and he stands all alone,
With his bow unstrung and his arrow unthrown;
He stands as the dead, and he longs for the tomb,
The sleep of his fathers, the land of their doom.
He stands as the dead, with his weeping and wail,
For the Spaniards in wrath o'er the native prevail;
He stands as the dead, and his terrors arise,
The Spaniards advance—the Peruvian dies.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

From the Memoirs of the Duchess D'Abrantes.

The following extracts relate to Robert, the celebrated painter, who being at Rome as a pupil of the French Academy, was near perishing in the catacombs of St. Sebastian. He had gone thither to study the frescoes, and lost the ball of thread which served to guide him through the maze of these enormous vaults.

Robert in the Catacombs.

"Robert was a kind and excellent man. He was a man of intellect—he had seen much, retained a great deal, had a very correct judgment, and his conversation was delightful. How cold and colourless is his adventure in the catacombs, as related by Delille, when compared with the rapid and animated narrative which he himself made at my fire-side in his seventy-ninth year. It inspired, no doubt, some very fine verses in Delille's poem; but how cold is this poetry—how devoid of true soul-exciting interest those expressions, by the side of the simple narrative of the real danger they were intended to describe! —whilst the words of this interesting old man, feeble and infirm by the pressure of fourscore years, placed vividly before your eyes the ardent youth of twenty, consigned alive to the tomb, and, in the horror of a lingering death, dragging his weary and exhausted limbs over those stones which he came to depict! How eloquent was he when speaking of that prospect of fame, which the mind of an artist can open to his own fascinated imagination; when describing the first house of his labour in those melancholy vaults, by the hazy and lurid light of a solitary torch, with his bright prospects before him as he then saw them, vast, luminous, and in beauty incomparably beyond all that he had ever before imagined! And then a curtain of lead hid the whole from his view! * * * * He had dreams of heaven; and he found himself in the thraldom of death! To his most delightful thoughts, succeeded the recollections of his mother, whom he was never more to behold!—of his country! Then came physical pain, with nature's powerful voice. He was hungry—he thirsted—he suffered the most cruel tortures. But what expressions could describe the madness of his joy, when, placing his hand upon a heap of human bones, whose chill froze him more than the coldest marble—for were not his own soon to be added to the heap?—his fingers encountered the protecting ball of thread! This could be expressed only in his own words, uttered by himself. In mentioning the circumstance here, I merely describe my recollection of the feelings his story inspired.

Robert on the Dome of St. Peter's, at Rome.

"Robert was one day at St. Peter's. The hour of divine service was past, and he was almost alone. The silent and religious quiet of this vast edifice, was interrupted only by the footsteps of a few casual visiters. Robert cast on all sides his look of ardent enthusiasm, in search of new wonders. On a sudden, he saw a rope descend from the opening at the top of the grand cupola; a workman having approached, fastened to it a bucket of water, and it again ascended. The roof was out of repair, and some masons were at work upon it. This gave him the idea of ascending to the cupola.

"'I was curious,' said he, 'to examine as closely as possible the injury done to this colossus of modern architecture, which, shooting up towards heaven, seems contemptuously to say to the ruined monuments around it, *I am eternal*. Its pride seemed to be much lowered. That rope, that bucket, and that solitary workman, struck me as contemptible.'

"He ascended the dome. On his arrival at the summit, he was struck with admiration and wonder at the magnificent prospect before him. It was a splendid and living panorama, lighted by sunbeams, so different from those of every other country, covering nature with a bright and glorious veil of beautiful colours, which floats over the buildings, trees, and land of Italy alone. He then looked more nearly around him, and perceived a few workmen repairing some slight damage done to the roof of the dome. To obtain water with greater ease, they had placed across the opening of the cupola two long planks tied together; over them a rope was thrown, which descended into the church. These planks might be two feet and a half in width, and as the apparatus was intended merely to support a bucket of water, no one cared whether it would or would not bear a greater weight.

"Looking on these things with the eyes of a young man of twenty, with eyes that see danger only to brave and laugh at it, Robert began to think that it must be a singular sight to behold St. Peter's from top to bottom, the reverse of the manner in which every thing that has *base* and *summit* is generally seen—namely from bottom to top. This idea soon took such possession of his mind, that he must needs satisfy it. Never once calculating whether the plank across this opening, which was three hundred feet from the ground, was strong enough to bear his weight, he placed one foot upon it, then the other, and behold him upon this dangerous bridge, without any possibility of turning back.

"When for the first time he told me this story, the instant *I saw him* upon the plank, suspended, as it were, between heaven and the hard marble floor, upon which he might be dashed to atoms, I was seized with a giddiness such as he might himself be expected to have felt when in this critical situation. We surrounded him closely, eager to catch every word he uttered, and followed him step by step across this dangerous bridge.

"'Scarcely had I performed a third of my journey,' said he, 'when, eager to enjoy the spectacle

I sought, I cast my eyes below! At the same instant, a blurring cloud whizzed through my ears, my head became covered with a veil of darkness, succeeded by one of fire.—I was seized, in short, with the most horrible vertigo. Fortunately, I had presence of mind immediately to shut my eyes and stand still. I cannot express to you what I felt at that moment, when I heard voices close to my ears, uttering the most dreadful imprecations. It was the workmen! I opened my eyes to continue my perilous journey, for I felt that if I remained a minute longer in this situation, I should die even without falling.

"He was advancing with a firm step upon that narrow plank, when he felt the wood crack under him! He was then in the middle of the plank, and the weight of his body, so much greater than that of the water bucket, must necessarily break the bridge, and he be precipitated to the bottom.

"'Ah!' said a lad, who heard the wood crack, 'the plank is rotten! The unhappy man will f——'

"He did not pronounce the word, for the head workman placed his hand upon the lad's mouth.

"When Robert reached the other side, and saw the plank, the abyss, and death behind him, he fell upon his knees and poured forth his humble thanksgiving to Almighty God for his delivery from danger.

"'Ah! my friends,' said he to the workmen, with a smile of ineffable joy and his eyes swimming in tears, 'how happy I am!'

"But instead of sharing his delight, the workmen seized and beat him furiously.

"'Cursed Frenchman! rascal! scoundrel!' howled the chorus of masons, 'villain how you frightened us!'"

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

From an English Paper.

TORY PROFESSION OF FAITH.

I believe that the Poor should be slaves of the Rich;
I believe that the Irish should die in a ditch;
I believe that the East should be ruled by the Sword;
I believe it was made but to profit the Board;
I believe that the Peasant should never be taught;
I believe that the Patriot but seeks to be bought;
I believe that the System of credit is good;
I believe that the discontent should be stifled by blood;
I believe that all Government Loans and M. P.'s,
May demand of the country whatever they please,
That a Bishop, who sins as a Temporal Peer,
Should have nothing to do with twelve thousand a year;
I believe in the Good of the National Debt;
I believe that it is not half large enough yet,
And I mean to increase it by all I can't get.

It is said that Nichols, one of the best gunners in the American Navy, is son to a barber, who formerly resided at Gay Head. His skill as a marksman is surprising. When about four years of age, he was awoke one night by a rat, who was leisurely gnawing his great toe, with as much gusto as though it was a piece of real old Dutch cheese. Young Nichols cautiously took a loaded pistol from under his pillow—for even at that early age the bent of his genius had become fully developed—and fired at the rat without rising from his recumbent posture. The pistol contained two buck shot only—but so true was the aim of the youngster, that both took effect, each one entering an eye of the rat, who fell dead on the spot, without a struggle.

SUICIDE FROM LOVE.—At Taunton, last week, an Inquest was held on the body of a young woman, named Mary Ann Chilcott. It appeared that she had been ardently attached to a young man named Hutchins, who was found drowned in the river a few weeks ago. Since then she had been in a state of despondency, and was very anxious to learn the exact spot of the river in which the body of her lover was found, and frequently spoke of her wish to die, and determination not to live, in a wandering manner. On Wednesday evening her body was discovered floating in the river near the spot where Hutchins was found drowned; and though she was seen to move when first observed by an old woman, who gave an alarm, before she could be got out life was extinct. Her bonnet was hanging on a gate near the spot, her shawl and shoes, and a religious tract, lay on the ground. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body, and returned a verdict—Temporary Derangement. She was buried at the expense of the father of her unhappy lover, and laid in the same grave. A large concourse of persons attended the funeral, and evinced much feeling for the unfortunate lovers.

The speech of Metullus Numidicus, a grave and eloquent man, on the subject of marriage, contained this passage: 'If, Romans, we could do without a wife, we should be all without that source of vexation. But since nature has so ordered it that we can neither live with them happily enough, nor without them by any means, we must consult our lasting security, rather than a momentary gratification.' To virgins are addressed the tender appellations 'my delight'—'my charmer'—'my soul'—'light of my eyes,' &c. But as soon as they become wedded wives, [illegible] all indeed the terms then applied to them are 'plagues'—'serpents'—'torments'—'curses'—'continual fevers,' and to sum up all in a word, 'intolerable evil.'

The population of France, according to the census of the present year, which is to be deemed authentic for five years to come, is 32,560,934. Of the 86 departments, those of the Seine, and Nord have the largest population—viz: each more than 900,000. The population of Paris alone is 774,338, of which the 12th arrondissement has the largest share, 77,866.

EXTRAORDINARY SAGACITY OF A DOG.—On Saturday night, a boy 12 or 14 years of age, who was climbing on the face of a rock in the Grange quarry, Edinburgh, in search of bird's nests, fell into the deep pool below. His companion ran away, calling for help, and a crowd soon collected. A house carpenter who was present, ran off to the Grange House, for Sir Thomas Lauder's Newfoundland dog. The animal immediately sprung in the pool, and made for the place, where the body though under water was still visible.—He dived once or twice, and, seizing the boy's head, which chanced to be uppermost, he in vain, attempted to bring the body ashore; for, as if aware of the necessity of using the most gentle treatment to so vulnerable a part, he took so gentle a hold, that the head slipped from his, and the body sunk deeper and deeper at every successive attempt. Again he dived, and appeared on the surface raising the head gently between his two forepaws, but again it slipped from his grasp, and sunk deeper than ever. The dog now seemed to take council with himself he made one or two circles over the place where the body had disappeared, and then dived. He remained under water so long, that the bystanders began to entertain considerable fears for his safety. At length to the great satisfaction of those present, he appeared holding the corpse by the arm, and with his head thrown aside, so as to keep the head of his burthen clear above the water, and in this way he bore it to the bank. The body was immediately taken to a house, and all exertions and means were used to restore the body to animation, but in vain. The dog would not leave the body, but stood by it, licking the face, and exhibiting his full share of the sympathy excited by this melancholy catastrophe. There was not the slightest scratch on the boy's head or face.—(Scotsman.)

QUIBBLE'S LAST.—"When is a lawyer like a young crow?" said a punning barrister to Tom Quibble the other day. "When he's trying his first cases," answered Tom.

PAPER CURRENCY.—All have no doubt heard of the Frenchman's shirt making machine, which was contained in a very small box, into one end of which you put the raw hemp, and which in the course of a few minutes, come out the other a perfect shirt, ready washed, starched and plaited. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of the above story, but the following which approaches very nearly to it, may be depended upon, and as a striking instance of the perfection to which the manufactures of this country have attained. A cargo of rags arrived from Hamburgh, one morning, at the port of Leith. They were immediately entered at the Custom house, landed and conveyed to the paper mill, six or eight miles off. They were then converted into paper, carted back to Edinburg; and the manufacturer took home with him in the evening a copy of the Edinburgh Courant, printed on the paper, which had only arrived in the country that morning in the shape of rags.—*The Original.*

IRELAND.—The Rev. Mr. Aylward, Catholic Curate of Thomastown, got out of bed about one on Monday morning, in consequence of hearing a noise in the street, occasioned by the rioting of some persons on their return from the anti-tithe meeting at Ballyhale.—He threw open the window, and was in the act of addressing the mob below, when he unfortunately fell into the street, and was killed on the spot.

NEW CARDINALS.—A letter from Rome, dated the 25th June, says—"The Pope has just created 9 new Cardinals, namely, the Treasurer of the States of the Church, the Governor of Rome, the Major Domo, the Master of the Chamber, the Nuncios of Vienna, Madrid and Lisbon, Father Velsi, Master of the Palace, and Monsignor Gazzoli. Each of these new Cardinals is to receive a salary of 3,000 crowns, or about £640 sterling.

COFFEE.—The total quantity of coffee imported into Great Britain in 1831, was 42,759,789 lbs; into Ireland, 218,040 lbs. The quantity exported from Great Britain was 22,582,789 lbs; from Ireland 1,744 lbs. The net amount of duty received in Great Britain, on coffee imported, was 599,831l. 13s. 6d., and in Ireland, 24,418l. 6s.

NATURAL UMBRELLA.—The Taliput of Ceylon grows to the height of one hundred feet, and its leaf is so large that it will cover from sixteen to twenty men like an umbrella.

BRENT TOR CHURCH, DEVONSHIRE.—On Brent Tor is a church, in which opposite is engraved from Scripture, "Upon this Rock will I build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." It is said that the parishioners make weekly atonement for their sins, for they cannot go to the Church without the previous penance of climbing this steep, and the pastor is frequently obliged to humble himself upon his hands and knees before he can reach the house of prayer. Tradition says it was erected by a merchant to commemorate his escape from shipwreck on the coast, in consequence of the Tor serving as a guide to the pilot. There is not sufficient earth to bury the dead. At the foot of the Tor resided, in 1809 Sarah Williams aged 109 years. She never lived farther out of the parish of Brent Tor than the adjoining one; she had twelve children, and a few years before death cut five new teeth.—*Tyson's Family Topographer.*

EGYPTIAN SPHINXES.—The Ionian brig Bona Speranza, which is the first Greek vessel that has entered the Baltic, has arrived at Cronstadt, having on board two colossal sphinxes of granite, as a present from the Pasha of Egypt to the Russian Autocrat.

Evening Post.

Saturday, Sept. 8th.

Office No. 12 Hudson's Alley, where all kinds of book, pamphlet, and ornamental Job printing are executed, at a short notice, on the most reasonable terms. Subscriptions for the Post and Casket and Journal of Health also received. All post paid letters, directed as above, will be promptly attended to.

Literary Premiums.

The publisher of the Casket, a monthly periodical of Literature, Fashions, Belles-Lettres, Science, Music and the Arts, with the view of increasing the attraction of the new volume of that work, to be commenced on the first of January, 1833, and at the same time to aid the cause of American Literature, offers the following premiums for original compositions.

100 DOLLARS

For the best original Tale, founded on some subject connected with American History.

30 DOLLARS

For the best original Essay, on any subject within the scope of moral philosophy or science.

25 DOLLARS

For the best original Poem, not exceeding seventy lines the subject left to the discretion of the writer.

The articles placed in competition for the premiums will be submitted to the following named gentlemen, who have consented to act as judges and award the prizes.

ROBERT MORRIS, Esq.
CHARLES NAYLOR, Esq.
ROBERT T. CONRAD, Esq.
JOSEPH PANCOAST, M. D.
BENJ. MATTHIAS, Esq.

All communications to be forwarded (post paid) to the office of the Casket, No. 12 Hudson's Alley, Philadelphia on or before the 1st December next. The premiums will be awarded as soon after as possible, that one or more of the successful pieces may appear in the January No. of the Casket. Address SAM'L C. ATKINSON, Pr. *Philadelphia, Aug. 4, 1832.*

☞Editors with whom we exchange may aid the cause of literature by noticing the above.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

FIRE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Delegates held September 3d, 1832, for organization, the following persons were duly elected officers, to serve the ensuing year, viz:

Philip Garrett, of the Philada Fire Co. *President.*
Alex. Henry, Hope Hose *Vice President.*
Andrew Butler, Persev. Hose *Secretary.*
Jesse Ogden, U. S. Fire *Treasurer.*

The following Delegates were duly returned to represent their respective Companies, viz:

ENGINE COMPANIES.

America. Not represented.
Relief. Jeremiah Boone, Anthony M. Buckley.
United States. Joseph Reakirt, Jesse Ogden.
Diligent. Edmund A. Souder, John H. Irvine.
Washington. William W. Weeks, Andrew Craig.
Humane. George F. Goodman, Henry Waugh.
Harmony. William R. Maxfield, Isaac Lloyd, Jr.
Franklin. John W. Ryan, John B. Gardiner.
Delaware. Horatio G. Rowley, Robert E. Nuttle.
Columbia. Chalkley Baker, John Miller.
Good Intent. Howe Keith.
Reliance. William S. Buck, Joel Bates.
Hand in Hand. Nicholas Le Huray, Jr. Chas. J. Jack.
Northern Liberties, No. 1. Henry M. Crawford, Peter A. Keyser.
Friendship. Edward G. Shaw, F. C. N. Walton.
Philadelphia. Philip Garrett, Benjamin Matthias.
Pennsylvania. Samuel P. Griffiths, Thomas T. Firth.
Vigilant. George W. Tryon, Ebenezer Mustin.
Weccacoe. Mitchell Sanderson, Daniel Shellinger.
Hibernia. James M'Donald, William H. M'Donald.
Fair Mount. Wm. S. Fredericks, George G. Clarke.
Frankford, No. 1. Not represented.
Frankford, No. 2. Jacob Bernd, Osman Reed.
Globe. Not represented.
Southwark. John Allen, John Stierley.
Good Will. Jacob R. Eckfeldt, Samuel Overn.
Hope. Samuel Morrow, Alexander Browne.
Assistance. George Fox, Andrew D. Cash.

HOSE COMPANIES.

Southwark. Thomas E. Spencer, Wm. Ireland.
Columbia. Adam Diehl, Wm. D. Haslett.
Perseverance. Andrew Butler, Peter Fritz.
Humane. Mordecai Y. Bryant, Robert M. Paul.
Good Intent. George Jeffries, George K. Childs.
Hope. Alexander Henry, Francis Russel.
Washington. Charles J. Boulter, Conrad Bard.
Philadelphia. Samuel J. Robbins, Samuel C. Bunting.
Phoenix. Robert Steele, Richard M. Johnson.
United States. S. C. Kennedy, Wm. F. Forepaugh.
Diligent. Joshua M. Hopper, Joseph E. Schell.
Niagara. Wm. T. Flanagan, Hugh Grover.
Resolution. John J. M'Cahan, Wm. F. Slaughter.
Neptune. Thomas Wilson, Nathaniel Marcer.
William Penn. Charles Dalany, David Corlis.
America. William Jackson, John H. Helmuth.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Washington (Pennsylvania) Examiner, that on Thursday last, Mrs. Graham, wife of Mr. Robert Graham, of Donegal township, went out, leaving her youngest son, aged about twenty-two months, asleep in the cradle, with a small boy to watch him.—When she returned, the boy was pulling the child from a kettle of boiling water, which was hanging on the fire. The child was so much scalded as to live only seven or eight hours.

His honor the Mayor has received from some benevolent and anonymous donor, the sum of Fifty dollars, to be devoted under his direction, to the special relief of unfortunate children, made orphans by the Cholera. That gentleman has handed this kind donation to the generous ladies who have devoted themselves to the care of the children referred to.

Between four and five o'clock on Sunday afternoon, four fine horses, attached to one of the Germantown stages, took fright while standing in front of Mr. Haws' tavern, in Race near Fourth street, and set off down to Fourth, and turned down Fourth. When they arrived near Cherry street, the stage came in contact with a pile of lumber and capsized, and dashed the only passenger, a small boy, who was holding the reins, upon the pavement, with trifling injury and a deal of fright. The horses and fore wheels here parted company with the rest of the establishment, and proceeded on to Market street, where they ran foul of a milk wagon, and made sad work of it, injuring all the horses materially, and one or more fatally.

On Friday week, near Springfield, Clark co. Ohio, a bold attempt, by six men, to rob a United States Mail Coach, was baffled by the courage and readiness of the driver, whose name we should not omit if our informant had ascertained it. Two of the assailants seized the leaders by their heads, while their comrades threatened the driver. He whipped up, and his horses as resolute as himself, galloped on and shook off the robbers.

ARTIFICIAL HANDS.—The Salem Gazette mentions that Mr. Increase Hill, an ingenious artizan in that town, has just finished a pair of artificial hands which, in their admirable adaption to the multifarious uses of those important members, are said to surpass any thing of the kind ever before seen in this quarter. The unfortunate young man to whose necessities they are destined to minister, came from the country, and has already tested their efficiency in various ordinary manipulations, such as writing, cutting food, &c.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—On Saturday last, an ossification or bony substance, was taken from the upper jaw of a horse, which is said to have originated from a tooth.—The tumor after it had been removed, weighed three pounds, and had been two years on the jaw when the operation was performed. Gentlemen having a desire to see the horse and the ossification, can be gratified by calling on Dr. Cook, No. 14 Prune street. The operation, together with the stopping of the blood, was performed by Dr. Cook in about eight minutes.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—An elderly man was seen riding rapidly on horseback through Beverly on Saturday evening last, with the object of his dearest affections in his arms.—He suddenly let his darling fall to the ground, its neck was instantly broken, and its spirit fled. The consequence was, that the man was obliged to keep sober the whole of the next Sabbath!

THE LARGEST FLOWER AND THE LARGEST BIRD.—In 1818, Dr. Arnold discovered in the island of Sumatra a flower which he named the Rafflesia Arnoldi, and which another has called with much justice, the magnificent Titan of the vegetable kingdom. The human mind indeed had never conceived such a flower; its circumference when expanded is nine feet; its nectarium calculated to hold nine pints, the pistils are as large as cow's horns, and the entire weight of the blossom computed to be fifteen pounds. Temple, in his recent travels in Peru, states that he shot a condor, and from notes taken on the spot, gives us the following dimensions of its size.—When the wings were spread, they measured forty feet in extent, from point to point; the feathers are twenty feet in length, and the quill part 8 inches in circumference. This almost realizes the fabled roc of Sinbad in the Arabian Nights, but its dimensions, as here given, come on good and very recent authority.

We know from a trial of the filtering machine which is advertised by Mr. J. M. Sanderson, of the Merchants' Coffee House, that it is highly serviceable. Pure water is a necessary, for health, especially during the existence of epidemic influences; and the water which comes from our hydrants is often more or less turbid. This, the only objection to which it is liable, is removed at a very small cost and with scarcely any trouble, by the use of the Jar, which may be procured of Mr. Sanderson. The process of filtration is easy and quite simple.

GOOD ANSWER.—In one of the courts in New York, a Dutchman, who had a gift of stammering to perfection, was called into court as a witness between two [illegible] of his in a law suit; the amount in question being about 75 cents. The judge, after hearing his testimony, asked him why he had not advised his workmen to settle, the cost being five times the amount of the disputed sum. In reply, the witness observed: "I t-t-t-told the foo-o-ols to settle. I t-t-told the con-con-stable would take their co-o-ats, the lawyers their sh-shirts, and by j-jing if they got into your Hon-Honor's court, you'd sk-sk-skin 'em."

LONGEVITY.—The population returns of the Russian Empire for the year 1830, (only of those professing the Greek Religion,) given in the table of deaths of the male sex, more than 1000 over 100 years of age. There were 62 between 115 and 120, 40 between 120 and 125, 16 between 125 and 140, and 4 between 140 and 150. The births for the same period were 1,844,[illegible] and the deaths, 1,337,341—Excess of births 507,[illegible]

"THE LAND OF STEADY HABITS."—The Boston Atlas mentions that upwards of sixty persons were, during the last week, sentenced to the House of Correction by the Police Court of that city. Among them twenty-two were sentenced for being common drunkards! The Atlas very significantly adds—"many of the wretched beings were from *New York*."

A Natchez paper states, that on the morning of the 29th ult. the body of a respectable old man by the name of Jack Andrews, a native of Calabama, and for 30 years an inhabitant of Natchez, was found in an alley, most inhumanly butchered. His throat was cut, his scull fractured and his face beat in. When found, the hogs were eating him. His wife and a negro woman, whom he recently purchased, have been committed.

CITY POLICE.

Reported for the Saturday Evening Post.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 3.—ROGUERY.—Wilkins, a watchman, brought up a man calling himself Moses Drayton, whom he had found under suspicious circumstances in Mr. Potts' store on the wharf, near Chesnut street. The key of the store, as well as one which opened the entrance of the adjoining building, was found in his possession, without his being able satisfactorily to account for the fact. His intention was, no doubt, to plunder, though this supposition received but little support in his drownish appearance. He was committed.

LARCENY TO SOME PURPOSE.—A fellow named McCormick—the same chap who, a short time since offered a reward for the apprehension of two footpads, who, he alleged, had waylaid him on the Old York Road, near the city, and robbed him of 2700 dollars—was examined on seven or eight distinct charges of larceny of clothing, &c. the property of different individuals. On Friday last, he entered one of the Ferry-houses near Market street, and affecting to be a boarder, went up stairs, ransacked the apartments, and collected together a clever bundle of valuables, with which he was making off, when he was detected by the landlord, and arrested. He was sent to jail.

TAINTED MEAT.—Upon complaint of one of the Market inspectors, a victualler in the High street market, was heavily fined for exposing to sale on his stall, spoiled meat. The penalty will probably make him more careful in future.

FEMALE CAPTIVES.—Bramble had in custody a young man calling himself William Warren, whom he had arrested the night previous, at the instance of a citizen, for assault and abuse. According to the statement of the watchman, the citizen and a lady were walking peaceably along, when they were accosted by the prisoner, who insisted that the lady was his, by right of prior engagement, and that the citizen was guilty of an attempt to defraud him of his rights. In support of his claim, he assaulted and abused his successful competitor, and likewise the watch, when appealed to as arbiter of the dispute.

Warren contended, that the stranger had "*cut him out*," by wheedling the girl with flippant words, and that as a gentleman he was bound to demand satisfaction. He was bound over to keep the peace.

POWER OF BEAUTY.—Mary Brady, an antiquated lady in dishabille, with one black but not brilliant eye, was found by a watchman wandering alone through the streets, at a late hour last night, and when admonished that she should be home, frankly said, she had none. The gentleman offered to give her lodging in the watchhouse, which was accepted. On their way thither, they were met by one George Hamilton, half seas over, who by a faint glimmer of the moon, discovered that Mary was a beauty, and in distress. He instantly resolved to become her protector, and bawling out to the officer to stand, he demanded to know who dare hurt a hair on the head of the girl of his choice. The officer bade George to be quiet, but George resolutely seized the woman and was bearing her off, when the watch rallied and took both prisoners. This morning Mary was reprimanded for her strolling propensities, and George fined for intoxication.

A DISORDERLY BUTCHER.—A watchman named Smith, deposed that he was overtaken last night, at a late hour, by a Mr. B. formerly in the city employ, and requested to make prisoner of an Irishman, whom B. alleged was intoxicated. Smith replied that the man was not disorderly, and if he would go home peaceably, he would not take him to the watchhouse. This did not satisfy B. who appeared bent upon hatching up a quarrel, and he charged Smith with favoritism, and threatened, unless he took up the Irishman, to report him to the Mayor for delinquency. Smith advised B. to go home, or he would probably be compelled to take him prisoner; and this course, if followed, would have saved him much disgrace. But with a man intoxicated it is useless to reason; B. became more and more insulting, and when Smith found it necessary to take him into custody, he seized his [illegible]ance, and gave him a deal of difficulty.

B. this morning attempted a justification by alleging that Smith, once on a time, sold his inexpressibles for a gill of whiskey, but this availed nothing, and he was fined.

TUESDAY.—A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—Mrs. Catharine Hane appeared before his honor this morning, to lay a serious charge against her husband, and to claim protection against the violence with which he constantly threatened her. She declared, on her oath, that the conduct of Mr. Hane has been such as, in her opinion, to endanger her life. For weeks past he has been constantly drunk, and when he returns from the grog shop to his dwelling, he wreaks his ill nature upon her and her unoffending babes.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray, a respectable gentleman and lady who reside in the same house, testified to the good behaviour of Mrs. Hane, and to the savage propensities of Hane. The character they gave this monster would do discredit to a barbarian.

Hane stood before the bar, with the marks of a severe beating visible upon his face and eyes, the work of some of his own cousins, with whom he had lately quarrelled. He growled out a flat contradiction of the statements of all the evidence, and attempted extenuation by charging his wife with some of his own baseness. He was sent to jail.

WEDNESDAY.—TABLES TURNED.—A fellow named James Brown, was brought up by a watchman, charged with an attempt to kill James O'Neill.

O'Neil, being sworn, deposed, that last night the prisoner being "*high*," or drunk, challenged him to fight in fun. O'Neill agreed, and after a tug and tussle, succeeded in blacking one of Brown's eyes. At this Brown grew outrageously angry, swore vengeance against O'Neill, and ran for a pitchfork to kill him—whereupon he called the watch and had him arrested.

Brown heard this statement with patience, but when it was done, he succeeded in proving, that instead of he being the aggressor, O'Neill had made an unprovoked attack upon him, and beaten him without mercy, so that he was obliged, to save his own life, to threaten to take that of his antagonist. He also made some statements, illustrative of O'Neill's amative propensities, which reflected upon him but little credit.

Plaintiff and defendant fined for intoxication, and bound over to keep the peace.

The Dublin papers contain an account, "from an authentic source," of the death of a large mastiff, from cholera! He was attacked in the street, [illegible] two medical gentlemen examined the animal, and instantly pronounced the case to be one of decided [illegible] cholera.—The dog died within half an hour after he was attacked.

A dog exhibiting symptoms similar to the above, was seen in Congress street, a few days since. A philanthropic individual of a neighboring store, "considering the case to be one of decided spasmodic cholera," threw two or three buckets of cold water upon the dog, when he recovered, wagged his tail and ran towards State street. This remarkable cure was witnessed by as many as fifty persons. No complaint was made.—*Boston Gazette.*

STRANGE BUT FACT.—Among the applicants for Pensions before the Vice Chancellor's court, in this county, a few days since, were two men, a *father and his son!* the former aged about 94 years and the latter 70. They both served two years or more in the Revolutionary War; and the father had been through the old French War. While the son was giving his declaration to the court, the father caused much laughter by occasionally correcting him, with "no, boy, you are mistaken." "You are wrong, boy!" The term "boy," applied to a war-worn veteran of 70, whose whitened locks and wrinkled visage evinced extreme old age, was irresistibly amusing. It may well be doubted whether a similar case exists in the state. [*Chenango Republican.*

SHOOTING MATCH AND GANDER PULLING.—"There will be a Shooting Match and Gander Pulling at the house of Travis George, on Thursday next, the 26th instant."

On reading the above in a Mobile paper—what the d—l is a "gander pulling" thought we? The difficulty was soon solved by the following explanation of a bystander. It means that an old gander is tied on the top of a post, with his head slicked until it is made as slippery as an eel. Those who compete for the prize, ride at full speed, making, *en passant*, a grab at the said head, whereupon said gander, if he has the sense of a goose, dodges, like some politicians at the calling of the yeas and nays. It is well calculated to exhibit the dexterity of the competitors. He must be careful in stooping to "clutch" the gander's head, that he "own [illegible]" so as to escape past recovery, as some men do, from the line of principle, in search of office. Should he seize the goose's knowledge box, has he strength of grasp to hold on, or of arm to tear off the poor goose's

"Dome of thought, the palace of the soul,"

or will he let go? At all events this a gander pulling of which it may at least be affirmed, that though it may be fun for Mr. Travis George, by George it can be no fun for the gander!—Wonder if Mrs. Trollope was present at one of Mr. George's powder pullings?—*Turf Register.*

From the Missouri Republican, Aug. 21.

THE WAR.—The Illinois militia have disbanded, and are now returning to their homes. Gen. Atkinson passed St. Louis on Saturday night last, in the steamboat Warrior, for Jefferson Barracks. A report was brought to Rock Island just as the Warrior was leaving, by some friendly Sacs, that a band of the Sioux had encountered the hostile Sacs and Foxes, and in the engagement which ensued, from 100 to 140 of the latter were slain. Black Hawk is said to have been of the number. The report rests upon the authority of two hostile Indians who alone escaped to the camp of the friendly Sacs.

We learn, further, that Keokuck, the chief of the friendly Sacs, had given up his nephew, a young warrior, as being the murderer of a man named William Martin, in Warren co. Illinois.

Gen. Scott, it is said, has determined to chastise the Winnebagoes, for suffering their young men to engage in hostilities against the whites, and for affording protection and subsistence to the Sacs and Foxes.

The dwelling house of W. P. Smith, Esq. in Thirteenth street below Chesnut, was entered on Monday morning, about 11 o'clock, by some person obtaining access through the gate at the end of the yard. The villain made his way into the second story, took a blue cloth coat and pantaloons, nearly new; a pocket book, penknife, bead guard chain, an amethyst with gold chain, silver scissors chain, and divers other articles; and having completed his assortment, walked off without let or molestation. The family was at the time in the third story, and a servant in the kitchen below, and Mr. S. had only a few minutes before left the room. If prowlers are thus bold, it would be well to have the fastenings in use day and night.

Three Dutch vessels have been seized, in this port, for having brought out more passengers than the law permits. In one case, the circumstances are worth noting. The passengers are eight more than the legal number. Three of these are Dutchmen, who say that they enlisted in the Dutch marines, deceived by the recruiting officer into the belief that he was to send them out as emigrants to America. When they discovered the trick they deserted, and with the aid of a friend on board, got into the ship secretly, and were not detected until she had been at sea a fortnight. The others are Shetland fishermen; an elderly man, with two sons and two nephews, most of them leaving wives and families at home. They were taken up as men in distress, several leagues from shore, having been blown out by a gale which their boat could not resist. As there appears to be no reason to doubt these facts, the vessel will probably be speedily released.

A REGULAR GROUND OF EXEMPTION.—A poor old tar, with two wooden legs, passed over Hampton Bridge last week, and paid the usual toll of a halfpenny. On getting to the other side, he called at a public house, and asked for half a pint of beer, saying he would have had a pint, but his funds were reduced by paying the toll—"Toll! for what?" said Boniface.—"Why, for the bridge," replied Jack.—"Lord love you!" rejoined the host, "you had no right to pay—you are not a foot passenger, for you have no feet!"—"No more I an't," exclaimed Jack, "and d—n me if I don't have my copper back!"—With this determination he returned to the bridge, claimed exemption, and had it allowed—thus enabling him to get a full allowance of heavy wet.

HORRIBLE SCENE.—A scene was exhibited near Butler's Falls, on the Delaware, a few days since, the bare recital of which is enough to freeze the blood of the lister. A gentleman from that quarter gives the following particulars. We do not vouch for their correctness:—

A workman on the Canal (we did not learn his name) loaded his gun towards night, as he said, to shoot intruders upon the lock, and left it standing in a corner of his house. His wife, fearful of the consequences, during his temporary absence from home, removed the flint, and left the piece in the same situation. The husband, on his return late in the night, ordered his wife to bed, in company with a small boy: where she had lain but a short time, when he came into the room, and pointing the gun directly at her, snapped it, with the intention of lodging the contents in her body. The piece of course missed fire. Discovering that the flint was removed, he seized a lighted candle, and holding it to the pan, succeeded in discharging it; but from the awkwardness of his position being unable to take aim, the charge missed the intended victim. The woman and boy then fled in opposite directions. The monster, failed in the pursuit of his wife, pursued the boy, and overtook him on one of the locks of the Canal. A slight scuffle ensued, when suddenly loosing hold of the lad, he fell over into the lock, and was instantly killed by the fall.—*Orange Co. Patriot.*

AN IMPOSTER.—A few of the good people of Troy, N. Y. have recently been duped by an imposter who called his name William Hart. He pretended to be an English Lieutenant, enjoying half pay, &c., and to have been very eminent as a writer for certain leading political journals in London. Professing to some to be an Episcopalian Clergyman, upon invitation he delivered a lecture one week day evening. Having wormed himself into the confidence of several unsuspecting individuals, he borrowed 25 dollars to go to New York, to get his semi-annual payment and departed; leaving sundry tailors, hatters, wine dealers, &c. sufferers to no small amount.

At Tallahassee, Florida, on the 20th ult. a party of gentlemen were amusing themselves by galloping round the new race course, when the horse of John W. Edwards suddenly bolted from the path and threw his rider against a tree with such violence that he was instantly killed—Mr. Edwards was a respectable and industrious young man—He was from South Carolina, where his parents still reside.

The Kentucky Observer states that two miles of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road have been completed, and that an elegant carriage sufficiently large to accommodate sixty persons, finds constant employment in the conveyance of passengers. The first division of the road embracing a distance of six miles, will be completed in the course of the coming month of October, when a locomotive steam engine now constructing, will be placed on the road.

QUAINTNESS.—The Rev. Lorenzo Dow advertises for sale in Richmond, a few copies of the "Chain of Reason," consisting of six links, two hooks, and one swivel—Price 25 cents. This almost carries us back to the good old days of Puritanism, when the press teemed with "Crumbs of Comfort for the Chickens of the Church," "Hooks and Eyes to hand up Creepled Christians' Breeks," and the like.

QUIBBLE'S LAST.—"So *Black Hawk* has a son," said a news-hunter the other day; "I wonder what he'll call him?" "Tommy Hawk, to be sure, at this season," answered Quibble.

CHOLERA RECORD.

The almost entire cessation of Cholera in Philadelphia, and the re-animation of business and trade, have induced the Board of Health to discontinue their daily reports. The number of new cases which have occurred during the past week, we have reason to believe are few, but as the weekly report is not made out until Sunday, it is not in our power to publish the precise number. The Board of Health in announcing their determination to discontinue their daily reports, pledged themselves to resume their publication should the disease return. Nearly all the hospitals have been closed.

NEW YORK.—CITY.—The city inspector reports for the week ending on Saturday, 324 deaths, of which 136 were by cholera.—ALBANY, Sept. 2d, 2 deaths. The Board of Health discontinued their daily reports on Saturday; the disease, however lingers with us—two persons were seized on Friday night, after partaking heartily of watermelons, and died on Saturday. A young man who had been somewhat exposed, and had neglected himself, was seized on Saturday and died the same afternoon. The health of the city, however, with some occasional exceptions, is nearly restored; and with care in the use of fruit and vegetables, we may hope for the entire disappearance of the malady.—BROOKLYN, Sept. 2, 7 deaths.—CLYDE, 4 fatal cases—ONONDAGO HOLLOW, Aug. 28, 1 case.—OWEGO, 1 fatal case.—LYONS, Aug. 26 and 27, 2 cases and two deaths.—ROCHESTER, Aug. 31, 4 cases and 1 death.—LOCKPORT, Aug. 25 and 26, 4 deaths.—AUBURN, Sept. 3, within the last 24 hours, 2 deaths.

NEW JERSEY.—LODI, 23d to 26th Aug. 4 cases, 3 deaths, in one family.

MARYLAND.—BALTIMORE, Sept. 2: The Board of Health report for the 24 hours ending at 10 o'clock, 35 deaths by cholera—21 white, 14 colored. Sept. 3, 36 deaths. Sept. 4, 15 deaths.

VIRGINIA.—NORFOLK, Aug. 31: Since the last report there occurred but two deaths from cholera. During the 24 hours ending at noon, there had been but 3 interments, neither of which was a case of cholera.—PORTSMOUTH, no case or death since the 28th; the hospital has been closed.—HARPER'S FERRY: in all, 20 cases, 14 deaths.—SMITHFIELD, 4 cases.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—WASHINGTON: For the 24 hours ending at 10 o'clock on Monday, 26 new cases, 13 deaths. Several deaths in the First Ward among colored people, number not known, there being no official report. Tuesday, 43 new cases, and 30 deaths.

MASSACHUSETTS.—BOSTON, Sept. 3: The patient who was sent to the Western Hospital on Friday, proved not to be ill of cholera, but of inflammation of the bowels. There have therefore been but 4 cases of cholera in this city, and none now remain. The number of deaths the last week was but 17, which is much smaller than the usual number of weekly deaths.

RHODE ISLAND.—PROVIDENCE, Sunday, 4 cases, 3 deaths.

VERMONT.—BURLINGTON, Aug. 24, 1 fatal case.

CANADA.—PRESCOTT, 21st to 27th Aug. 4 cases, 3 deaths.—PORT HOPE, Aug. 28, 1 case, 1 death.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.—The following is an official statement of the whole number of burials in New York, furnished by the Inspectors of the public burying grounds, from the commencement of the cholera to Saturday last:—

Week ending	Burials.	Of Cholera.
July 7	191	56
14	510	336
21	887	716
28	879	686
Aug. 4	580	383
11	467	281
18	444	223
25	391	178
Sept. 2	384	137
Total,	4673	2996

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Germantown:* three cases of cholera have occurred during the past week. Four cases in all have occurred at *Nicetown*, all of which proved fatal.

CHESTER COUNTY.—The Cholera has appeared in a very malignant form, in the vicinity of the White Horse and Kugle's Mills, in the Great Valley, some 7 or 8 miles from this borough. We have heard of the following persons who have become its victims:—On Friday the 17th ult., a child of George Davis, and on Sunday, the 19th, his wife. Mr. Davis himself was attacked, but has recovered. On Wednesday, 22d, James Speer, his mother, aunt, and a young man living with the family. *All were intemperate, and ALL ARE DEAD!* The house, or rather hovel, in which they lived, with all its contents, was burnt immediately after the bodies were buried. On Thursday, the 23d, widow Miles, who was attending in George Davis's family, and there took the disease. On Sunday, the 26th, Mr. George Hall, who formerly lived near the Boot tavern. He was, we believe, a respectable citizen. On Saturday, the 25th, William Ogden—he was at the appraisement of sundry cows, pigs, &c. of Speer's and was attacked shortly afterwards. Making a total of 11 cases and 9 deaths. It is reported that several cases have occurred lower down the valley, among the labourers on the Pennsylvania rail road. Mr. Mitchell, the general superintendent of the rail road, is about establishing Cholera Hospitals along the line of the road. The charge of Hospital No. 2 is committed to Dr. J. M. Pugh.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

"SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS."—The laxity of the time is excessive—the principles of our forefathers are abandoned—the maxims of our mothers forgot.—In politics, in religion, in love, in business, in marriage, and in all the other concerns of human life, we are infected with bad principles and worse motives. Jefferson recommended "specific appropriations for specific purposes." This sound principle is now utterly and entirely abandoned. It was but the other day that a young gentleman of Hartford, Connecticut, was mulcted in the sum of $1,363 71, for breaking the heart, &c. &c. of a young lady—a feat, that is the heart-breaking, which is now a rarity in the annals of physiology. On the principle of Jefferson the account would stand as follows:—

Mr. so and so, Dr. to Miss such an one.

Dancing three cotillions on first acquaintance,	10 45
Value of three sighs and a dream on returning home,	100 00
Thinking of the color of his eyes one day at church,	175 00
Going to the Central Course races, after refusing three other beaux,	373 00
Cut three fine young fellows for his sake,	100 00
Allowing him to kiss my cheek ten times without flinching,	81 14
Making a watch chain,	160 00
Cost of materials for do.	75
Ten romps and two flirtations,	95 00
Tore a gown and burst a stocking in do.	5 00
A kiss—stolen,	80 00
A long walk by moonlight talking sentiment,	50 00
Fifty blushes when he *popped the question*,	160 00
My heart—alas!	1 37
Damages for breach of promise,	$1363 71
Errors excepted.	

FALLS OF COOSA.—The President of the U. States has issued a proclamation, giving notice that a town has been laid off at this place to be called WETUMPKA; and that the lots will be offered for sale at the Land Office at Cahawba, on the 2d Monday in September next.—*Alabama paper.*

Horse stealing appears to be carried on to a surprising extent in Ohio. Several associations have already been formed there with the object of detecting the thieves, who it is believed have a systematic plan of operation. "Their villainy," says the Cleaveland Herald, "is not confined to the stealing of horses, but they manage to make way with cattle and other species of property. Their boldness too is equalled only by their infamy. A few days since, a neighbouring farmer had a yoke of oxen driven up to market, by one of those graceless scoundrels.—Our farmer having occasion to visit the place, was not a little astonished to find the wight in the act of striking a bargain with an individual for the sale of his cattle. The parties could not altogether agree as to the price, and the sale was, by the interposition of the owner, indefinitely postponed. Our hero was apprehended, and we are rather inclined to believe that his speculation will prove in the end to be rather an unprofitable one."

UNWELCOME FAME.—The sanction given to the use of ardent spirits by some of the medical gentlemen of New York, has been the means of introducing several new names into the nomenclature of the bar-room; and those of Rhinelander and Dekay have become synonymous with wine and brandy—as the following dialogue, said to have taken place at a dram shop in Albany, will show.

Pluck.—Well, Jeffrey, what will you take?
Jeff.—Why, I don't care—I'll take Rhinelander.
Pluck.—I'll take Dekay.

Two specimens of Silk Handkerchiefs, manufactured at Dedham, Mass, have been left with the Editor of the Boston Courier. These are the first, it is said, which have ever been woven in the United States. One of them is made of India Silk, imported in its raw state, but spun and woven at Dedham; the other is entirely of American production, from worms of 1831. The texture is said to be fine and beautiful. The industrious and enterprising people of Mansfield, will not, we hope, suffer themselves to be outdone by their neighbors in the useful work in which they have thus far taken the lead, and which seems so peculiarly adapted to their convenience and interest.

What would Americans say to such an exhibit from the Secretary of the Treasury, as the following to the people of Great Britain? It is a melancholy consideration that while the labors of Congress are given to the devising and authorizing of means by which to dispose of, or to diminish, a superfluous income, our citizens are some of them in rebellious attitudes. The expenses of Great Britain are nearly $200,000,000; those of the United States, $13,000,000.

From the Morning Chronicle of July 28.

The Budget came on last night.

In a time of peace, the great interest of a Budget is the prospect of a repeal of taxes. Of this interest the Budget of this year is deprived, the expenditure on the year ended the 5th of April, having considerably exceeded the income.

The income of 1830, ending the 5th of January, 1831, was 50,056,616l.; and the expenditure was 47,142,943l.; leaving a surplus of 2,913,673l.

The net income of 1831, was 46,424,440l.; and the expenditure was 47,123,298l.; leaving a deficiency of 698,857l.

The income for the year ended 5th April, 1832, was 46,693,544l.; the expenditure, 47,559,706l.; leaving a deficiency of 1,363,187l.

Lord Althorp calculates the receipts of the current year at 46,470,000l.; and the estimates are 45,698,376l.; and the surplus on the 5th April, 1833, will thus be 773,624l.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Extracts from Late Foreign Papers.

The Irish Reform Bill was read a second time in the House of Lords, on the 23d July.

A Treaty of Commerce has been concluded between the British government and the free city of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, on the ground of perfect reciprocity; each party agreeing to admit the goods of the other at the lowest rate of duty at which any foreign goods are received; and all facilities are given on both sides to commercial intercourse.

The steam packet which arrived at Havre from England on the 1st August, brought an account of a general action having been fought between Don Pedro and Don Miguel, near Coimbra,—the former having 8,000 and the latter 12,500 men,—when Don Miguel was completely defeated. The above account is confirmed by a telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, stating that Miguel was completely routed, and that the liberating army was on full march for Lisbon, and that a large part of Miguel's forces had joined Don Pedro.

The Duke de Reichstadt died at the Palace of Schoenbrunn on the 22d of July.

The marriage-contract of King Leopold and the Princess Louise was signed at Paris on the 25th ult., his Majesty being represented by M. Le Hon, his Minister at the Court of France.

Mr. O'Connell, on the 16th of July, sent a letter to his friends in Ireland, stating his plan, which was the extinction of the Tithes, the formation of a charity fund, making provision for the Protestant Clergy, providing glebes for pastors, the establishment of a local and domestic legislature, &c.

The following are Mr. O'Connell's plans for Ireland—

"1st. Extinction of tithes in every shape, and under every name.

"2d. Formation of a Charity Fund out of the remnant—the enormous remnant of church property in lands, &c.

"3d. The making a provision for the Protestant Clergy fully suited to their wants, calculated by the number of their co-religionists.

"4th. Providing glebes and glebe houses for the pastors of the people of each denomination, including, of course, the highest class of clergy.

"5th. The establishment of a local and domestic legislature, which alone can not only manage the details of this plan, but also establish the connexion between Ireland and the people and crown of England upon a permanent and irreversible basis of mutual and reciprocal interest and advantage.

In France, although no movement against the government has actually taken place, a feeling of discontent at the measures adopted seems gradually increasing.

The Irish Reform Bill has passed the British House of Lords, but the state of Ireland is represented as terrific. Some men tried at Kilkenny for murders committed in resisting the collection of tithes, had been acquitted. This verdict, London papers allege, legalises the use of any violence and gives impunity to every crime which may be perpetrated under the present system of levying an odious tax.

[From the London Courier, July 31.]

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from a commercial gentleman, dated Oporto, July 24, 1832.

"I have only time to inform you that Don Pedro has gained a great victory at Valonga, after two days hard fighting. Two thousand prisoners, all the artillery and camp equipage taken; the army of the enemy entirely dispersed. They were 10,000 strong. Our force only 7,000. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is immense. We have suffered also, but not severely.

"Yesterday they attacked the whole South Bank of the Douro, and kept up a constant fire all day; but we beat them off with the schooners and gun boats. The whole of the regular army is at Valonga, and to-day advances on the road to Coimbra, to attack it, where they will no doubt be successful.

"The Portuguese regiments fight very bravely. Two regiments of Cavalry, and two or three of Infantry, are confidently reported to have deserted Miguel, and commenced their march to join us.

"The Miguelite fleet was to have come out yesterday, but it appears they will not. Admiral Sartorius is blockading Lisbon, and we hear that two of the forts at the mouth of the Tagus are deserted. We have raised here about 3,000 recruits and volunteers, who are now being trained. Stores, arms, and every thing are in abundance; and if this combined movement which is now about to take place prove successful, the cause is gained."

[From the Paris Messager des Chambres.]

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.—"BAYONNE, July 27, four o'clock in the afternoon.—Nine battalions of Don Pedro, one of which are veterans, have been formed at Oporto; 3600 troops of Don Pedro on the 10th carried the positions of the troops of Don Miguel. A battalion of the latter went over to the former, and marched upon Amarand with them. This collection has nine pieces of artillery.

"On the same day a column of 2400 men belonging to Don Pedro marched upon Braga, which it entered on the 13th. It was reinforced by the Constitutionalists on its march. This Column has no artillery.

"Ponte-de-Lima was occupied on the 17th by 500 of Don Pedro's men. Numbers of Portuguese emigrants had arrived at Tay, in Gallicia.

"It is believed that the troops of Don Pedro will occupy Lisbon on the 18th.

"It is said that Don Miguel is already in retreat upon Spain.

"This news is dated the 18th, from Vigo in Gallicia."

LONDON, July 21.—We understand that it has been strongly recommended to Government, as connected with the present investigation into the affairs of banking, to send one or more persons to the United States, to collect information relative to the American system of banking and currency. This is a step which might certainly be taking with advantage, and if the inquiry is to be carried over—as it ought to be, if fair play is given to it—to the next session of Parliament, there will be abundant time for the purpose. The difficulties of this important subject are only to be mastered by bringing together all the information that can be obtained, and the United States present a very important field of inquiry.

In that Country the trade of banking and currency is perfectly free. There is a government bank, the renewal of whose charter is, like our own, at this moment under consideration; but it has had no monopoly, and has had to maintain the competition with other banks, of which there about 300. It has, however, by its position, necessarily great influence over the whole of them.

The Americans, we believe, have had one, if not more, national banks before this, but have dissolved them; and a committee of Congress have even gone the length of recommending the dissolution of this also, but on what grounds we are not aware. The cause of its establishment, however, is very curious. In the period between 1814 and 1817 the banks in a majority of the States stopped payment by general consent, and their notes came to be depreciated upwards of 20 per cent. This State of things it became desirable for the Congress to remedy, and as the law had provided no power to interfere, the United States Bank was established to break up the combination, and compell them by paying to do the same. This effect its establishment had, and a most tremendous crash followed. The banks were compelled to contract their issues at least one-third; many of them failed, and all classes, but the commercial classes more especially, were involved, in the greatest distress.

In Great Britain, the Budget excited much interest. Bell's Weekly Messenger, of the 29th of July, observes—

"In this Ministerial Budget, one fact stares us in the face,—an excess of expenditure over income amounting nearly to 700,000l. This is a fact, a startling fact, which no financial plausibility can conceal; and neither Currency, Cholera, or Reform excitement can excuse. "But," says the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "we have reduced the expenditure to the lowest scale." The reply to this is,—have you reduced the salaries of the ambassadors, and the heavy diplomatic expenses, which would be too extravagant, even if England were like Rome, the mistress of the world? Ministers are to come down to Parliament for a grant of money which Parliament of course will give, but where is Parliament to get the money? What is there left in England to tax? We should like to know what is the worth of our guarantee of a Greek loan, after the expose of Friday night? It greatly resembles the promise to pay—of an insolvent man."

We are enabled to state positively (says the London Court Journal) that the Duchess de Berri was in London (incognito, of course) during the whole of the days of last week, namely, Tuesday and Wednesday, and that her Royal Highness left London for Holyrood House, on Thursday.

A meeting took place on the 25th, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, "for the purpose of testifying the feelings of indignation and abhorrence of the people of Great Britain on the subject of the recent conduct of the Princes of Germany, threatening to subvert the liberties of that country, and, through it, those of the world—Thomas Campbell, Esq. in the Chair."

The whole number of cases of Cholera in England and Scotland up to the 28th of July was 22,380, number of deaths 8,362.

We feel a melancholy pleasure in being able to communicate some authentic details of Sir Walter Scott's return to his native spot, from which, alas! it is now too evident he can never hope to remove. He embarked at Blackwell on Saturday evening, the 7th of this month, in the James Watt steamer, and on Monday night he was safely lodged in Douglas's hotel, Edinburgh. During the voyage he enjoyed but brief intervals of consciousness, but seemed tranquil. On Wednesday evening he was removed to Abbotsford, where he remained totally unconscious of all that was passing for some time, till at length, seeing his old amanuensis, he exclaimed, "Ah, Mr. Laidlaw, I have thought of you a thousand times!" The exertion of speaking these few words, cast him back into his former listlessness. The dining-room has been converted into a sleeping apartment, and on the day of his arrival, he was wheeled into the hall and library, which he recognised and seemed comforted, but said nothing or uttered only a few words at a time. Thus this brilliant light, which has shone so beneficently and so long in the world of letters, is now all but extinguished, and we have only to pray that it may at length go out in peace and quiet.

DEATH OF THE DUKE DE REICHSTADT.—The Augsburgh Gazette of the 26th July, communicates the following intelligence of the 22d from Vienna: "This morning at five o'clock, an easy death put an end to the painful existence of the Duke de Reichstadt, at the palace of Schoenbrunn. Already on the 20th, the symptoms of the last stage of consumption manifested themselves, and the physicians gave up all hope of saving him. The Emperor has directed that his funeral shall be attended with the same forms and honors as that of an Archduke. The corpse is to be interred in the imperial family vault on the 24th inst. Preparations were made immediately for the departure of his disconsolate mother for her duchy. This determination was considered absolutely necessary, in order not to endanger her own.

The cholera had diminished in Paris to 45 deaths a day, and had entirely disappeared at Rouen and Havre.

A frightful epidemic resembling the Cholera, is said to prevail among the Russian troops in Poland and the Austrian troops in Gallicia. In one regiment it carried off 600 men.

A letter from Berlin of the 17th July states, that the new sovereign of Greece, Prince Otho, of Bavaria, is likely to be married to the eldest daughter of the Emperor of Russia.

MANHEIM, July 15.—The wish to unite the whole of Germany into one kingdom gains ground daily, and is the subject of discussion in the salon and the cafe. The people speak boldly, and declare they are determined never to be satisfied until this great object is obtained. They pretend that at present they are the shuttlecocks of Europe—their country the field of battle on which disputes, to which they are no parties are decided—that they are at the will and mercy of their powerful neighbors—that they are bought and sold like slaves—that the brother can be called on to draw his sword against his brother, and that their nationality is destroyed.—They complain also, that, from the continued changes in the duties of the different kingdoms and duchies, their commerce is fettered, and that the merchant hesitates to speculate, knowing that the tariff of to-day is not the tariff of to-morrow. All these complaints they contend would be radically cured, supposing the whole of Germany was placed under the sceptre of one Monarch.

It is also anticipated that the next protocol of the Diet will put the press under strict regulations. For this also the agitators are prepared, and arrangements are already made for Printing German news papers in France.

The *Memorial des Pyrenees* says, "Private letters from Spain afford ground for apprehension that the reactionary movements will not be confined to Portugal. They state that the Spanish provinces on the borders of Portugal are disposed to take part with Don Pedro, and that even the troops forming the army of observation manifest the same sentiments. The presence of General Mina, whom they believe to be in the Pyrenees, has, it is said, contributed to these feelings. They add that the cause of Don Miguel appears so desperate that lodgings are prepared at Badajos for his reception."

The London Times notices the Bank Veto of the President of the United States, and recommends the sending out one or more persons to this country, to gain information as to the banking system, as there was in England a great disparity of opinion as to the American system. The London True Sun is surprised at the editor of the Times, in recommending the Ministers to send persons to America to obtain information on banking with a view of enlightening the British parliament.

The Landers' expedition to Africa were ordered to remain at Milford for ten days, in order to obviate the risk of carrying the cholera with them.

Don Francisco Ballesteros, Lieutenant General of the Spanish army, died about the 20th of July, at Paris.

Some interesting discoveries have been made in the ruins of Pompeii.

Mr. William Maury was appointed French Consul at Liverpool, and Mr. Johnson Belgian Consul at the same place.

M. Buder, master tailor to Louis 16th, died at the Hague in July, aged 100 years and 9 weeks.

The accounts from Holland are of a more warlike character. On the one hand they represent the Belgians as more inclined to hostilities, and on the other the King of Holland as persevering in his determination to make no concessions.

"The reply of the King of Holland, received but yesterday," says the Times, "stirs not an inch, as we are informed, towards any definite arrangement of the question respecting Belgium. Of course not. We said he would not move. He has got his pipe in his mouth, his lugger fast, and the cheeses in dispute in his hold, and the devil a bit will he stir, any more than the heaviest Dutch skipper that ever cheated."

The decrees of the Diet of the Germanic Confederation still occupy in a very great degree, public attention. The States of Hanover, Cassel and Baden, have evinced a determination to resist the last despotic act emanating from that body.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, of the 29th July, represents the ravages of the cholera in London very great. It says, "there is scarcely a family in the metropolis who have not had some connexion or acquaintance who has fallen a victim to this fearful pestilence."

A letter from Bayonne, on the 21st ult., says—"It appears certain that General Mina is in Portugal, and that he has succeeded in joining Don Pedro."

THE MARKETS.

Carefully corrected for this paper.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Article	Price
WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl fresh from wagons,	[illegible]
RYE, do. do. do.	[illegible]
WHEAT, per bushel,	[illegible]
RYE, do	[illegible]
CORN, per bushel,	[illegible]
CLOVER SEED, per bushel,	[illegible]
TIMOTHY SEED, do.	[illegible]
HERD do. do	[illegible]
BARLEY, Good, do.	[illegible]
FLAXSEED, do.	[illegible]
OATS, from wagons, do.	[illegible]
WHISKEY, do. per gallon, in hhds.	[illegible]
Do. do. do. in bbls.	[illegible]
COTTON, per lb.	[illegible]
BUTTER, No. 1, in kegs, per lb.	[illegible]
EGGS, per dozen,	[illegible]
SALT, Ground, per bushel,	[illegible]
do. fine do.	[illegible]
LARD, per lb. Western,	[illegible]
TALLOW, do.	[illegible]
FRESH BEEF,	[illegible]
HAMS, Western, per lb.	[illegible]
BACON, do. do.	[illegible]
BEESWAX, do.	[illegible]
LINSEED OIL, do.	[illegible]
FEATHERS, do.	[illegible]
COMMON WOOL, washed,	22 to 24
HIDES, Rio Grande and La Plata, per lb.	17 to [illegible]
LEATHER, SOLE,	21 to [illegible]
LUMBER—White Pine boards, per 1000 ft.	$15 to [illegible]
Yellow Pine,	13 to [illegible]
Oak, joists,	11 to [illegible]
Hemlock, do.	6 to [illegible]
Shingles,	16 to 23

THE MARKET.—Superfine Flour continues in fair demand at $6,25. The market is bare of Rye Flour, all having been taken at last week's prices. Sales of 800 barrels Corn Meal at $3,45 a $3,50, and 50 hhds. at $15,12½. The supplies of both Wheat and Corn have been to a fair extent; three or four cargoes Southern Wheat sold at 125 a 126½ cents, and several cargoes Yellow Corn at 67 a 67½ cents, and some White at 65 cents. One load Southern Oats brought 37½ cents. Whiskey steady at 30 cents in bbls. from store; hhds. are scarce. Linseed Oil is dull of sale at 90 cents. Mackerel have been sold by the cargo at $5 for No. 2, and in small lots at $5,50. Two cargoes Plaster sold at $4 a $4,06¼, on the Delaware side of the city.

Extract from the Sales of Public Stock, in the City during the past week.

		Par
[illegible] Pennsylvania Fives redeem'ble in 1834, at	102	100
10 shares Bank of Northern Liberties,	47½	[illegible]
50 do. Girard Bank,	14	10
100 do. Manufacturers and Mechanics Bank,	18	10
10 do. Delaware Insurance,	42	40
2 do. Pennsylvania Fire Insurance,	58	20
3 do. Chesapeake and Del. Canal,	90	100

Yellow Fever at Philadelphia.—This city was nearly desolated by the Yellow Fever in 1793, and again in 1798. Inquiries have been recently made as to the mortality of that disease in those years, to contrast it with the deaths by the prevailing pestilence. To furnish some information on the subject, we have gathered the following from the papers of 1798. Some dates are wanting.

Deaths by Yellow Fever in Philadelphia in 1798.

Aug. [illegible]	[illegible]	Sept. 14	90	Oct. 1	117
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	71
Sept. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	27	95	12	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	94	13	27
12	[illegible]				

The disease abated as the cool weather came on, and disappeared by the close of autumn. It prevailed the same year, to a limited extent, in N. York, Boston, and several other places.

In the month of August, 1793, the deaths in Philadelphia were .... [illegible]
In August, 1798 .... [illegible]
In 12 days in September, 1793 .... [illegible]
do. do. 1798 .... [illegible]
From August 8 to October 3, 1798 .... [illegible]
do. do. 1793 1847

In 1793 it was calculated that 17,000 inhabitants left Philadelphia during the sickness. In 1798, 50,000.

A Philadelphia paper of October 8, said "We may rationally conclude there are not more than 3,000 souls in the city."

The disease was very fatal. The greatest number of new cases we recollect to have noticed on any one day was 111.

The population of Philadelphia in 1793 was about 50,000.—In 1798, about 60,000.—*Boston Centinel.*

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, Sept. 8, 1832.

To Readers and Correspondents.

We beg to remind agents and subscribers who remit money to this office that Georgia Bank notes are not received, on any terms, by the brokers of this city; consequently any forwarded on account of subscriptions must be returned.

A "Chester Subscriber" should have sent the article he desires published at an earlier day; it is now too late to give it place.

"Reflections," by W. T. T. are inadmissible.

The author of "Jones Summer" may rest perfectly satisfied of our intention to suppress his article. It is very rarely that we have three or four columns of our paper "to spare" for such a purpose.

"The Glory of Columbia" has many faults, conspicuous among which is its length. We decline its insertion.

The articles by Tiro—"Tyro," we presume is intended—are unworthy of publication.

The poetical squib by "Non Vir," is faulty in style and objectionable in sentiment. Defects of the mind, under peculiar circumstances, may be allowed as legitimate subjects of satire, but defects of the person never. Lampoons upon the female sex are especially degrading.

"The Poet's Grave" gives evidence of a degree of talent, but the article suffers much when compared with standard poetry. If it be a first attempt the author has no cause for disappointment in our refusal to give it place.

Oscar is welcome.

Ovidian writes with a strong wrist, but a weak pen; his thoughts are passable, though unpoetic, but his language is flimsy and incorrect.

Public Schools.—The Directors of the second section, First School District of Pennsylvania, resolved at a stated meeting held on Monday last, to reopen their Schoolhouse in Third above Brown street, for the readmission of their pupils, on Monday, 17th inst. The School for colored children, belonging to this section, and located in Charlotte street, will be opened at the same time.

The Sanitary Committee have just published, in pamphlet form, the Report of the Physicians appointed by them to visit Canada, for the investigation of the nature and best mode of treating the epidemic Cholera. It occupies about forty octavo pages, and will no doubt be read with interest by the Medical Faculty, and the public generally.

Shameful Villainy.—Some graceless scoundrel has lately destroyed several of the beautiful Linden trees, which adorn the walk in front of the State House, by cutting them with an axe. Such an act of wanton mischief it is difficult to account for. The perpetrator deserves for this single act, a permanent location in the penitentiary. The Mayor of the city has offered a reward of fifty dollars for his apprehension, and prosecution to conviction.

SITUATION OF THE SOUTH.

The fact that our country is rapidly approaching an eventful crisis, seems to become every day more evident. The Hotspurs of the South, reckless of all consequences, appear determined to undermine our constitution, and shatter and prostrate our union.—Some of the leading papers of South Carolina have boldly entered the lists with *Nullification* at their mast head, and intemperate appeals, indicative of gross infatuation on the part of the writers, are daily made to the people.

The fair and liberal concessions made by the friends of the Protective System, at the last session of Congress, and the disposition manifested by the manufacturers of the North to concede every reasonable request, have had not the slightest effect in suppressing the spirit of insurrection which has been raised.—The idea of concession is hooted and spurned, and it is exultingly avowed that nothing short of an entire prostration of northern interests, will meet the views of the cotton planters. Among those who take this decisive stand are Vice President Calhoun, Mr. Clayton, Judge Smith, and a few other leading men, and it is not to be denied that their influence has mainly contributed to sow those seeds of discord and strife. On them be the responsibility!

A writer in a late number of the Southern Times, occupies two columns in that paper, in endeavoring to inflame the minds of the people of South Carolina, and prepare them for the contingencies which threaten the state. We extract the following, as a specimen of his logic:—

"You are taxed in your industry, your amusements, in the education of your children, and in fact on almost every necessary of life; to an extent unprecedented in the annals of tyranny. Your once flourishing commerce is annihilated, your cities depopulated, and your country fast verging to bankruptcy and beggary. And the humiliating—the degrading truth cannot—need not be denied, that our sovereignty is lost, and your heaven-born right to self-government derided and ridiculed, and that you are now in fact in a state of colonial vassalage."

* * * * * * *

"It may, we repeat, be asserted without dread of refutation, that to preserve the Union is to continue the tyranny of your oppressors, and to rivet the chains of slavery. The present is not a time for cold, temporising policy. All disguise should be thrown off, patriotism (as in the days that tried men's souls) should speak in a voice of thunder to the affrighted ears of Tyranny—THIS UNION MUST BE DISSOLVED."

* * * * * * *

"Carolinians! In three days chivalric France effected one of the most important Revolutions. Less than three days are sufficient for you to effect all your desire. Let the people rise in their sovereignty and speak the the fiat, "We will be free," and like Milton's Angel that fell from the battlements of heaven, the many headed monster which, with insatiate thirst and sanguine jaws, feeds upon the life blood of the South, will fall from its boasted height into the abyss of infamy, and the chains which it has impiously forged for you and your children, will fall at your feet accursed. Be prompt! be decisive, and your victory is won without a struggle."

Such is the reckless depravity which characterises some of the nullifiers—a depravity and an ignorance which regards as reasonable the right of one state to arrest the action of the General Government—and a depravity which would wade through fire and blood, in pursuit of an idle theory of a distempered brain.

In a later number of the same paper we find an editorial article setting forth the modus operandi of Nullification. The plan proposed is for the legislature of South Carolina, at its next session, to call a convention for the purpose of altering the constitution of the State. This convention shall clothe the legislature with power to enact statutes and laws embodying, in unequivocal form, the doctrine of State Rights. The succeeding legislature will then be enabled to pursue nullification without difficulty. They will impose heavy penalties upon all concerned in collecting the duties of the Federal Government, and give the individual whose property may be seized by the Revenue officers for the payment of duties levied upon it, the right to the recovery of the property by *civil process.*

The issue being fairly made up between South Carolina and the General Government, the editor commences speculating upon the probable result. Gen. Jackson may, he admits, declare South Carolina in a state of insurrection, and station frigates off Charleston and Savannah, as well as scour the shores with cutters, but, he rather supposes, he will avoid venturing on so hazardous a step, and refer the matter to Congress. It will then be for that body to determine, either to compel the disaffected States to secede, or to coerce them to submission.

Congress will not insist upon a secession, because, according to the *Nullifying* editor, "the North would be ruined by such a measure." Their manufactories would be levelled to the dust; their navigating interest would disappear from the ocean, as every port in Europe would be closed to their vessels; their political distinction would be lost, and "perpetual odium would be entailed upon the third and fourth generation of their descendants." Neither will Congress be disposed to coerce the South, because, in that case, the disaffected States will declare themselves independent, and form treaties with France, Great Britain, and the other powers of Europe—in which case the North must be utterly annihilated!

"It is evident then,"—continues the writer,—"the voice of Congress would speak concession. *They would annul the Protecting System*—reduce the tariff to the revenue standard—and be taught by the lessons of experience to refrain, at least for a season, from the violation of Southern rights."

This, in the South, may be considered a well wrought theory, with irresistible conclusions, but here it is regarded as heresy and rank nonsense. Every position taken in relation to the conduct of the Federal Government, we have no hesitation in believing decidedly incorrect. When the spirit of rebellion is so far ripened as to come in collision with constitutional laws, the face of things will be materially changed, and though the consequences may be appalling, they who suffer will be compelled to say—"Our own perverseness has brought this desolation upon upon us."

The duel which was fought on the 16th ult. on the Georgia line, by Turner Bynum, Esq. Editor of the Sentinel, and Mr. Perry, Editor of the Greenville Mountaineer, terminated fatally to the former at the first fire. Mr. Bynum was a young man, who had acquired the respect and esteem of a numerous circle of acquaintances. The vest and coat of Mr. Perry were cut by the ball of his antagonist, but he escaped uninjured.

A reward of One Hundred Dollars, is offered by the Wilkesbarre Fire Company, for the detection to conviction, of the person or persons who maliciously cut the Hose, belonging to the company. Several sections, it is stated, were rendered entirely unfit for service.

STRICTURES ON AMERICA.

Among a number of new works recently published by Carey & Lea, is an octavo of 225 pages, entitled "Remarks on the statistical and political institutions of the United States, with some observations on the ecclesiastical system of America, her sources of revenue, &c. To which are added Statistical Tables, &c.—By Wm. G. Ouseley, Esq. Attachee to his Majesty's Legation at Washington."

This work is distinguished by sentiments and reflections which differ materially from those advanced by Basil Hall and Mrs. Trollope, in their recently published volumes on the institutions and domestic manners of Americans. The author, though an Englishman, and in the employ of the British Government, treats of America in the style of a gentleman of acute discernment, liberal ideas, and correct judgment. He examines our institutions, our principles and form of government, our resources, prospects, &c. evidently with a design to present to his countrymen a fair and impartial picture of this country, and so far as his observation extended, his efforts have been attended with tolerable success. Some allowance for error should always be made to authors treating of a foreign country, and this common justice requires where the writer manifests a disposition to be honorable and candid. Forbearance towards such as Capt. Hall and Madame Trollope is, however, not to be expected, as the sole motive of such authors is to vilify, and vent their illnatured and uncharitable abuse. Of both these writers Mr. Ouseley speaks with his usual openness. The former he unhesitatingly alleges, was governed upon his arrival in America, by a strong political bias—a powerful feeling of prejudice, which continually interfered with the exercise of his judgment, when drawing inferences from what he saw. To a material defect in the principles of the authoress, and to her exclusion from good American society, Mr. O. ascribes the vulgarities and carricatures which distinguish her "Domestic Manners." In reference to her high colored statements, he says—"To estimate the fidelity of the writer's satire, as a picture of American society in the United States, let us imagine an American, or any other foreigner, coming to England, and 'locating' himself in the fens of Lincolnshire, or in some remote village of Lancashire or Yorkshire, and giving the language, tone and manners of the society that he might find there as a fair specimen of good company in England; or lodging at Wapping, and giving the 'vells' and 'vats,' the 'osses' and 'himages,' of some of the cockney writers, as a fair sample of London manners! He might even add, 'I give this as a specimen of the *greater part* of the community,' with literal truth, as doubtless, numerically, the major part of the inhabitants of the metropolis do not distinguish themselves as *puristes* in language; but would it be strictly fair to convey such an expression of the general manners of England, if a faithful picture were intended?"

The chapter devoted to an examination and review of Mrs. Trollope's absurdities is highly interesting.—The conclusion is thus:—

"Americans may well be excused if their patience is somewhat taxed by the short-sighted and captious criticisms that are sometimes uttered by foreigners upon their country, their government, or their manners. I look at that immense tract of country west of the Alleghanies, that a very few years ago was comparatively a wild forest, where many millions of acres were thinly occupied by a few thousand inhabitants, and see a population already greater than that of several independent kingdoms, daily increasing in numbers and adding to their comforts; where cities and towns spring up as if by magic from among the woods; its plains traversed by rail-roads and its gigantic rivers covered with steam-boats. I see all this going on without tumult, bloodshed, or disorder; and when I exclaim, 'this is a noble, an extraordinary country!' I am answered in Abigail phrase—'but, shocking, the people eat with their knives!'"

Mr. Ouseley notices the conflicting opinions of English authors in regard to America, and the misconceptions of many foreigners in regard to the real character of Americans. He adds:—

"Americans are eminently practical men; all their undertakings, and generally all the measures, whether of governments or individuals in that country, are stamped with utility as their object, and dictated by sound practical good sense and prudence. They consequently quickly detect the wildness and absurdity of many of the republican theories of those Europeans, who would seek to adopt forms of government totally unfitted for the circumstances of their country;—and soon adapt their views to the peculiarities of the political atmosphere in which they find themselves."

The author devotes the second and third chapters to an examination of the objections made against Republics in general, and to a special review of the alleged tendencies of that of America. Upon this point his views are eminently distinguished by candor and liberality. Though not prepared to say that the laws and institutions of America are applicable to the present situation of affairs in Great Britain, he is far from concluding, as other authors have done, that the instability of our government is thence to be inferred. Of our penal code, he says—

"Instead of sanguinary executions and injustice, we find in America a penal code singularly mild, and cautious to an extreme in taking away human existence; a system of punishment framed with a view to the prevention of crime, and not in a vindictive spirit; and adapted for the reclamation of the criminal rather than for his destruction. Instead of spoliation or pillage, we see no country in which the possession and disposal of property are better protected, or its acquisition by judicious industry better assured. And above all, there is no country in which religion and its ministers are more generally respected and supported by the mass of the population, although without compulsory provision, and where the lives and example of the clergy more nearly approach to those of their great primitive models.*"

The middle and latter parts of the volume are occupied with observations on the Judiciary of the United States, the financial and general prosperity of the country, a notice of the war and treasury departments, American statistics, military and naval expenses, ecclesiastical revenue, public lands, expenses of the administration of justice, and our general resources. From each of these chapters we should be pleased to furnish extracts, but our limits will not at present permit us this gratification.

Annexed is an appendix, embracing a variety of interesting tables, statistics, &c.

*"'We had abundant ocular demonstration of the respect paid to the subject of religion;'—'scarcely a village, however small, without a church,' &c.—Vide *Capt. B. Hall's Travels in the United States*, Vol. I. p. 151, and elsewhere.

"With regard to the accounts lately published by a female traveller in America, if we were *even to allow that* they are faithful descriptions, and not satirical caricatures, it would be about as fair to estimate the church system of England by the proceedings of a meeting of Jumpers or Ranters in some remote village, or by the hallucinations of the followers of Johanna Southcote, as to judge of the ministers and followers of different denominations in America by the representations of Mrs. Trollope."

Complaints have been made by some of our aged readers, of the smallness of a portion of our print; which they have found it difficult to peruse without inconvenience to the eyes. This difficulty we have now obviated by procuring a new font of handsome Minion, nearly as small as our late Nonpareil, but as plain and conspicuous as Brevier. We have introduced it into our columns this week. By the new arrangement we are enabled to give more reading matter than usual.

Swindling Establishments.—The detection of villainy in the management of the affairs of petty Banks, should teach us to be cautious of the confidence we place in such institutions. Every year the community is cheated by one or more of these swindling concerns, and yet no effort is made to arrest the progress of the pernicious system. The Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer, of the 29th ult. in relation to this matter, says:

"It is believed, that the affairs of the Bank of Macon, Georgia, have been fraudulently managed. It is asserted, that its agents were employed in the gold region of North Carolina buying up gold at more than its real value, and paying for it in Macon Bank Bills; that in this way a very large amount of its notes was forced into circulation in the western counties of this state, and that much distress has been produced by its failure. It is said, that from 20 to 30,000 dollars of its notes were held in the counties of Burke and Buncome alone, and large amounts in other counties. The Bank is expected to pay from 20 to 25 cents on the dollar.

Does any one need a better argument in favor of the United States Bank than the failure of such an institution as this, and the loss to the farmers, the merchants, and the mechanics, of between 2 and 300,000 dollars? Destroy the United States Bank, and we shall have abundance of these mushroom Banks, ready to play off the same game as the Macon Bank, and to the loss of the same honest classes as have been cheated by that.

THEATRICAL.

Arch Street Theatre.—This establishment, which during the recess has been repainted and embellished with new decorations, was opened for the season on Wednesday. The stock company, with a few exceptions, is the same as it was last season. The entertainments selected for the first evening were Colman's comedy of the "Poor Gentleman," and the farce of "How to die for Love." Mr. Jones as Sir Robert Bramble in the comedy, was highly diverting, and sustained his part with his usual ability. Mr. Duffy as Dr. Ollapod, and Mr. Forrest as Frederick Bramble, performed with decided spirit, and greatly to the satisfaction of the audience. Mr. Murdock, who appeared as Sir Charles Cropland, was warmly received; his appearance is much improved. Mr. J. Greene, from the New York Theatre, appeared as Humphrey Dobbins, and by his quaintness, drew down immense applause; he will be a valuable addition to the corps. Mrs. Manager Jones appeared as Miss Lucretia Mac Tabb. She has lost none of her invaluable superiority in personating such characters. The interesting Miss Riddle ably sustained the part of Emily Worthington. We are glad to perceive that this lady is retained in the company. With a few exceptions in the minor points, the comedy was well performed.

On Thursday evening, Mrs. M'Clure, a lady of high celebrity in the western theatres, appeared in the part of Miss Hardcastle, in *She Stoops to Conquer*. On Friday, the veteran Cooper commenced a short engagement as Mr. Beverly in the *Gamester*.

Mr. Hackett is announced to appear shortly.

A number of novelties are in active preparation, under the direction of the zealous managers, who we have no doubt will be indefatigable in their exertions to give general satisfaction. Success attend them.

Chesnut Street Theatre.—This house will be reopened for the season this evening, under the management of Messrs. Maywood, Rowbotham & Pratt.—During the recess the appearance of the interior has been much improved, and extensive arrangements have been entered into for bringing out a constant succession of attractive novelties. The grand military spectacle of Napoleon will be performed this evening. For Monday, the opera of Masaniello is announced; Mr. Sinclair as Masaniello, and Madame Feron as Fenella, two vocalists whose merits are too well known to render eulogium necessary.

Among the stock actors we are pleased to perceive the names of Messrs. Rowbotham, Wood, Maywood, Roberts, Rice, Mrs. Rowbotham, Mrs. Maywood and others, who constitute of themselves a brilliant galaxy of talent. In the course of the season Mr. J. Wallack, the fascinating Miss Vincent, Mr. Kemble, Miss Fanny Kemble, Master Burke and Mrs. Austin, will appear in succession. The campaign will no doubt prove prosperous to the managers, and gratifying to the public.

DRAMATIC ITEMS.

Mr. Charles Kemble and his daughter Miss Kemble arrived at New York from Europe, in the packet ship Pacific. They will shortly appear at the Park theatre.

Mr. H. Wallack is playing at the New York Bowery, and Mr. J. Wallack at the Park. Both personated the character of Rolla on Tuesday evening. The latter was kindly received by a full house.

A new drama is in preparation at the Bowery, entitled "Old Jonathan and his Apprentices."

The Italian Troup have engaged the Richmond Hill Theatre, until the 1st of January next. They will open the house in the course of the present month.

Mr. Woodhull, an actor of merit, and late manager of Richmond Hill Theatre, died in New York on Friday of last week.

Miss Courtney, from the London theatres, made her first appearance at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, on Friday week. She performed Lady Teazle. She is well spoken of by the Boston critics.

A new tragedy, called Gioanno, written by James Lawson, Esq. of New York, is in rehearsal at the Arch street theatre.

The New York American compliments Miss Fanny Kemble, "as probably at this moment the most interesting woman living."

Mr. Blake, Miss Duff and Mrs. Asbury, on their way to Halifax, gave a dramatic and musical entertainment at Hallowell, on the 31st ult.

Talking is one thing and doing is another; the man who is always talking can have no time to act.

[illegible].—The doctrine of the propagation of the Cholera by animalcule, appears daily to gain ground. A writer in the Chatauque (N. Y.) Republican, of the 29th ult. notices a remarkable phenomenon which occurred in that village, on the day previous. Immediately after a heavy fall of rain, there was observed on the fences, door-sills, and steps of houses facing the south-east, from which point the storm had proceeded, a mucilaginous matter, of a light color, not ropy, but of lively jelly, apparently having fell in large drops and spread. As this slime or matter began to congeal, there were observed in it specks of a darkish color, resembling in substance curdles in sap or wine, and some persons who examined them, imagined they could discover in them live insects.

Foreign News.—In another part of this paper, we give copious extracts from foreign papers, received by the latest packets. The principal topics of interest which the reader will find detailed, are the death of the Duke de Reichstadt, the son of Napoleon Bonaparte—the defeat of Don Miguel's army by the forces of Don Pedro—the prospect of a war between Holland and Belgium, and the critical situation of Sir Walter Scott, concerning whom much feeling is expressed by this community.

Legislation.—A proposition is before the British Parliament, to abolish the punishment of death in all crimes relating to property only. The present penal code of England inflicts the punishment of death upon forgers, highwaymen, house-breakers, &c.

Anderson the Player.—This vocalist, who for his insolence was obliged to return to England, has published in the London Morning Chronicle, a long defence of his conduct, in which he bears particularly hard upon the whole tribe of Americans. The cause of the dispute between Lee and himself, he represents as being the insolence of Lee to Mrs. Anderson. Lee refused to answer a challenge to fight, and was posted on shipboard as a "coward." Hence arose his bitter persecution of Anderson. In reference to his reception at New York, he says—"They pelted me with open penknives, glass bottles, lemons, cruets, hooks and eyes, large pieces of wood, rotten eggs, chesnuts, door-keys, and ladies' combs." At Boston, to save his life, he was compelled to make his escape over the roof of the theatre, and in dropping to the street, he was caught by a friendly projecting hook, and there hung in the same state of classic suspension as the Prophet's tomb, and came off somewhat like poor Nichol Jarvie, minus a shirt. In Baltimore, though Mrs. Anderson's reception was friendly, he met with many annoyances. Mrs. A. was illtreated by Mr. Walton, an Englishman, manager of the Baltimore theatre; and he believing his troubles would never end while in "rascally America," concluded to sail home. He took notes, as he travelled, and these it is his intention shortly to publish. They will present rather a scurvy picture of the inhabitants of the "inhospitable states."

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

We understand that Mr. Hugh Hatch, of Camden, N. J. brought to the Philadelphia market on Wednesday, a lot of unusually fine peaches, which sold for 12½ cents each, or $1.50 per half peck; twelve peaches filling the half peck measure.

The annual election for the choice of Governor and members of the State Legislature in Maine, takes place on Monday next.

Thomas Hale, Esq. was elected President of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, in place of Andrew Bayard, Esq. deceased.

The store and lot No. 211 Market street, between Fifth and Sixth (the lot 18 feet front and 110 deep,) subject to a ground rent of $[illegible], was sold by Messrs. Freeman, auctioneers, at the Merchants' Coffee House, for eighteen thousand two hundred dollars.

A friend of ours, who travelled, not long since, through a great portion of our Western Country, notices a peculiar custom which has escaped Captain Hall and Mrs. Trollope. You frequently see, he says, men without shoes or stockings, screening their heads from the sun by an umbrella; a safe proof that our countrymen in that region, know which is the chief end of the human body.

A gentleman of this city made an experiment in his vault, to try the purifying effect of the dust of charcoal. It succeeded beyond his anticipation, and entirely disinfected the vault of nauseous exhalations, without leaving any of that unpleasant odor that characterises the chloride of lime. The experiment is well worth trying by all persons who relish a sweet atmosphere about their establishments.

We are pleased to learn that the much admired picture of La Belle Nature, which has recently been on a visit to Baltimore, where it has attracted numerous admiring visiters, is once more offered to public view in South Fourth street, second building from the corner of Chesnut. It is certainly a production of established merit, highly deserving the many encomiums passed upon it in this and other principal cities of the Union.

The Blairsville (Pa.) Record of the 30th of August, announces the arrivals of *sixteen vessels* at the "*Port of Blairsville*," in the week preceding; among them the *Commodore Perry*, Capt. Findley, from *India*, with 20 tons of Pig metal.

The schooner Charles Austin, from Camden, Me. bound to New York, was run into on Tuesday night, by a square rigged vessel, and almost instantly sunk. The crew escaped by taking to the boat.

Two persons, one named Woods, the other McLaughlin, were accidently killed, on Friday of last week, near Meadville, Pa. by the falling of a tree, about which they had been working.

A carpenter named Philip Wing, fell from a house in Grafton, Mass. on the 16th inst. and was immediately killed.

Lewis Hotterberger and John Nash, were arrested in Baltimore, on Saturday last, in the act of robbing the Dry Goods Store of Messrs. Watkins & Co.

On Tuesday, the 21st ult. Mr. Nathan Eaworthy, of Bainbridge, Lancaster county, was accidentally precipitated over a ledge of rocks eighteen feet high, and instantly killed.

James J. Ryan's Dry Goods Store, No. 151 Chatham street, New York, was destroyed by fire on Monday last.

The Secretary of the Treasury offers a premium of $300 for the best plan of a bridge across the Potomac.

The St. Louis, Mo. people tendered a public dinner to Brig. Gen. Atkinson, in honor of his late victory over a few straggling Indians. It was declined.

One of the philanthropic sisters of charity, who so kindly volunteered as nurses during the prevalence of the Cholera at Baltimore, has, we learn with deep regret, fallen a victim to the pestilence.

There was frost in the vicinity of Albany on the mornings of the 24th and 25th ults. The Kingston U. C. Chronicle of the 25th says:—"The oldest resident in this country does not remember to have experienced, at this season of the year, any thing equal to the cold of last night; it actually froze, and froze hard. A slight coating of ice was seen on the bay at an early hour."

The New York Courier & Enquirer of Monday week, announces that it has lost 459 subscribers since its change of politics, and gained 466.—Net increase seven.

Barbacue Extraordinary.—At a recent barbacue in Union District, S. C. among other things served up to gratify the palates of the party present, were four hundred and twenty-five grey squirrels.

The democratic delegation of Philadelphia county on Wednesday last nominated Joseph Ritner, of Washington county, for Governor, and Col. John G. Watmough, as a candidate for congress, from the Third Congressional District.

A New Hampshire Journal mentions that a person named David S. Young, of Gilmanton, recently mowed an acre of grass, in one hour and three minutes.—On taking up the hay there was found to be over a ton upon the acre.

Novel Cure for the Cholera.—Professor Oertel, of Germany, has published a pamphlet dedicated to the King of Prussia, in which he announces the most successful remedy for the Cholera to be *cold water*, plentifully applied both inwardly and outwardly.

A letter from Robert Dale Owen, published in the Free Enquirer, confirms the intelligence of the marriage of Frances Wright. He mentions the fair bride as Madame *Darusmont*.

The number of interments from Cholera in Quebec, from the commencement of the disease on the 8th June to the 19th August, were 2,030.

The sale of water melons, musk melons, and cantelopes, is prohibited in Hartford, Connecticut, under a penalty not exceeding $100.

Killed by lightning on the 7th ult. eight head of cattle, the property of Mr. Leman Stone, of New Milford. When found they were all lying in a direct line, the first being about six rods from the farthest, and the others filling up the intermediate space equidistant from each other. One of them was shockingly mangled, but on the rest scarce any mark was visible. They were near a tree, which, it seems, the electric fluid first descended.

The Life Insurance Company in Baltimore has issued more policies during the present month than in any three months since its operations commenced.

Biela's Comet, according to the calculations of astronomers, is now in the immediate neighborhood of our system, and will soon be visible, if it is not already. It will be nearest the earth on the 23d of October, distant about 51,000,000 miles. It will appear brightest about the 13th November. Its apparent course for a month to come, will be nearly due West. Its last periodical return was in 1826.

Two persons were playing cards in a barn, in Middletown, Dauphin co., on Saturday, when they quarrelled and fought concerning the stake, 12½ cents, and one killed the other. The offender has been secured and lodged in the Harrisburg jail. An inquest was held over the body of the deceased, whose name was Joseph Sanford, and a verdict of murder returned against the survivor.

The Charleston Patriot says, that a slave who was the *husband* and *property* of a *free colored woman*, was recently tried and executed for having wounded two white men.

Centenarians.—According to the census of June, 1830, there were at that time living in the United States, 2079 persons, more than 100 years of age.

Messrs. Childs & Inman have issued a lithographic likeness of the Hon. William Wirt, done in Newsam's best style. The drawing is good, and we are told the resemblance is striking. The same artists have just completed a diploma for a society, which contains the best specimen of writing that we have ever seen lithographed.

We have before us the Tampico Gazette of the 20th July, and have examined the file for that month. The Mexican Union presents still a melancholy picture of political discord and civil war—it is difficult, moreover, to find grounds of hope for any period of futurity.

Sporting Information.—A challenge has been offered by James B. Richardson, Esq. to run Bertram, jr. and Little Venus against Andrew and Bonnets of Blue, four miles heat, carrying one hundred pounds for each, for Five Thousand Dollars aside, each race half forfeit. The race to be run over the Washington Course in Charleston on the Monday and Tuesday week, preceding the first day of the annual races at that place.

Two watchmen in Baltimore succeeded on Saturday morning, in arresting a pair of thieves, who had broken into a dry goods store. They were fortunate enough, likewise, to secure the merchandise, about a thousand dollars' worth, which the rogues had carried off and concealed.

Mechanics' Bank in Providence, R. I.—Counterfeit five dollar notes on this bank have lately been put in circulation. They are dated September 2d, 1830, and made payable to S. B. Wood.

The forthcoming edition of the Cracker Dictionary, we understand, will contain the following definition, of Nullification:

"*Nullification.*—The abstract idea of the little end of the tail of nothing."

The whole number of cases of cholera, reported by the Board of Health of the city of New York, including Harlem, Yorkville, &c. since the commencement of the disease, July 3, to Aug. 29, were 5,792, and 2,166 deaths. The City Inspector, during the same period, has reported 2,811 interments of the same disease.

A most painful circumstance took place at Chaplin, Con. on Monday of last week. A child, the son of Mr. James Utley, aged about 3 years, while at play near the house, was almost instantly killed by the fall of an ox-cart body, which was standing erect against the wall. The child, in endeavoring to climb the cart, started it from its position which caused the melancholy accident. Its head was literally crushed.

At the commencement of Harvard University, on Wednesday, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Washington Irving, of New York, and Jonathan Sewell of Lower Canada. Sixty-seven young men were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

More than two hundred citizens of Quebec and its neighborhood have addressed a letter to Dr. Stephen Ayres, thanking him in the warmest manner for his humane and efficient exertions in "saving the lives of so many of them," at a time when the Cholera raged there in its utmost violence.

A black fellow named John Ayres, a convict in the Eastern Penitentiary, committed suicide by hanging himself, on Wednesday morning last. He effected his purpose by tying a band of cotton yarn around his throat, attaching it to one of the bars of the door, and then drawing up his feet until dead. He was confined for the murder of the overseer of the almshouse of Montgomery county, committed in a fit of supposed insanity.

Gen. Hayne has entered the lists in the Charleston papers against Col. Drayton. They have warm work of it in South Carolina. The papers teem with discussions of the Tariff and of Nullification. Now and then they have a personal rencontre, by way of variety.

A Correspondent of the National Intelligencer cannot comprehend why the Cholera has appeared at Washington and Georgetown, and has not yet visited Alexandria. All in good time. But the epidemic is in fact inscrutable—what it is, whence or why it comes, or even when; how or why or when it goes, no man has yet discovered.

The Farmington, (Me.) Yeoman says, the town of Strong was visited by a snow storm on Saturday the 25th of August.

The Mackerel Fishery of the town of Hingham has been less than one quarter as great as last year.—In 1831 there were packed 23,304 bbls; in 1832 only 5,465—Less this year 17,839 barrels.

The body of a female, supposed to have been murdered, was found last week in Mystic river, Mass.

Snow on the 26th of August.—The Portland Courier of Monday says:—"The White Mountains were yesterday covered with snow. They were distinctly seen from the Observatory in this city, and from the appearance the snow must have been several inches deep. The weather here for two or three days has been uncommonly cold for the season."

DOUBLE LOOPED STOCKINET
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
☞ A new article of a superior quality. ☜

JOSEPH HIBBERT, No. 8 College Avenue, south side of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia.—Respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the manufacture of *Cotton, Worsted and Woollen Shirts and Drawers*, which possess many advantages in neatness, elasticity and durability over those manufactured in the usual way. The advertiser feels confident that all who purchase, will give the articles a decided preference.

J. Hibbert intends keeping constantly on hand a quantity of *shirts and drawers*, made of different threads; and he invites those who wish to prepare for the approaching cold weather, to call and examine for themselves. ☞ N. B. Suspenders and Belts or Girdles also on hand.
sept 8—tf

Tin Ware Manufactory,
NO. 62 North Second Street, above Arch, and 278 North Second street, opposite Poplar street, Philadelphia.
William H. Fowler, being thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his old stand, corner of Willow and Second streets, to the above mentioned places; and hopes, by strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage.
N. B. Gutters, house pipe, copper, tin, and sheet iron roofing, done in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms.
sept 8—7t*

Mineral Water.
LANING & LUKENS, No. 118 North Fifth street, have prepared mineral water, with J. H. Laning's Patent Apparatus, this season only; and from the reputation it has already and will ultimately sustain, we wish those who are furnished by us, and those who make mineral water with this machine, not to confer the reputation which we, or the machine is entitled to, to any other person by stating to the public, that the water is made by any other person, or by any other process, art, or magic, but that of J. H. Laning's simple and improved apparatus.
"Now in order to prevent further fraud, and imposition on the public,"—and that those who may wish to be furnished next year, or purchase an apparatus, may have an opportunity of testing and judging for themselves,—We publish the following certificate, signed by a few respectable druggists, who are either furnished by us, or vending mineral water, made with J. H. Laning's Portable Apparatus.
We, the subscribers, from what we have seen and experienced, respecting J. H. Laning's Portable Mineral Water Apparatus, are decidedly of the opinion, the water prepared with it, is pure, fully equal to any prepared in the old laborious way with a pump, and if any difference, it is undoubtedly in favor of the new process.
Dr. Robert Moore, ... corner of Fifth and Race street.
Edward Needles, ... corner of Twelfth and Race st.
David Schaffer, ... corner of Fourth and South st.
Edward Hopper, ... No. 202 North Third street.
Edward P. Wilcox, ... corner of John & Coats' street.
Samuel R. Duke, ... corner of 13th & Wood street.
Robert Fling, ... Race near Eleventh street.
Harlan & Siddall, ... corner of Fifth and Minor street.
R. Jordan, ... corner of 2nd and Christian st.
Dr. W. Mitchell, ... Queen street, Kensington.
3mo 8—3mo*

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Be it Remembered, That on the twenty third day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the Title of a Book, the title of which is in the words following, to wit:

A Catechism of American Law. Adapted to popular Use.

The right whereof he claims as Proprietor; in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copy-rights."

FRAS. HOPKINSON,
Clerk of the District.
sept 8—tf

Removal.
CHARLES MAGARGE has removed, for the present, from No. 11 Minor street, to No. 200 North Third street, up stairs. sept 8—3t

Dyspepsia.
C. JOY invites the attention of all those who are troubled with dyspepsia or indigestion, to a medicine which has perfectly cured more than six hundred persons who have taken it, within the last fifteen months; many more have taken it, to whom it has afforded important relief, although it may not have entirely eradicated the disease. It is called Joy's Anti-dyspeptic Elixir, and is prepared by him only at his office, No. 200 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, the fifth door below Race, on the east side. Price 2 dollars per bottle. One bottle, in most cases being sufficient to cure, which makes it cheaper than any other preparation for that disease, ever offered to the public. None genuine without his signature and seal attached to the bottle, with accompanying pamphlet.
To all those who prefer putting themselves under his care during one week, and who will be governed by his directions in regard to medicine, diet and exercise; if, at the expiration of the week, they have not received important benefit, he pledges himself to refund their money. ☞ Certificates and references to persons of high respectability who have used the Elixir, as many as any person shall require, are offered. sept 8—3t

The Hon. William H. Maynard, member of the New York State Senate, died in the city of N. York on Saturday night, of the Cholera.

ALMANAC.

1832. SEPTEMBER.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
8 Saturday,	5 41	6 19	0 44	
9 Sunday,	5 43	6 17	1 31	D. H. M.
10 Monday,	5 44	6 16	2 17	
11 Tuesday,	5 45	6 15	3 8	
12 Wednesday,	5 46	6 14	3 47	First 1 9 20
13 Thursday,	5 48	6 12	4 34	Full 10 6 38
14 Friday,	5 49	6 11	5 22	Last 17 6 44
15 Saturday,	5 50	6 10	6 12	New 24 2 7

Southwark.—A meeting of the Citizens of Southwark in favor of the abolition of offices for life, and for such Reform of the State Constitution as will diminish the power of appointment vested in the Governor, and to have magistrates and other officers elected by ballot, will be held at the house of J. Cheetham, (Franklin Hotel,) Fourth street near Catharine, on Tuesday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, the Rev. Mr. WM. STEVENS, of M. E. C. Pittsburg Conference, to Mrs. SARAH THORNTON, of this city.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Bishop Kendrick, Captain BOWMAN RICHIE, to Miss ALICE CAVENAUGH, daughter of Hugh Cavenaugh, of Southwark.

On Saturday afternoon, by the Rev. Geo. G. Cookman, Mr. EDMOND WINTERBOTHAM, to Miss SUSAN DRAPER, both of Springfield, Delaware county, in this State.

In Cincinnati, on Thursday morning, 16th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Adelott, Mr. GEORGE W. JONES, to Mrs. HANNAH FEBIGER.

On the 30th ult. by George W. Bartram, Esq. WM. C. LOBB, to ELIZABETH G. LEVIS, both of Delaware County.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. George G. Cookman, Mr. JOSEPH HOPKINS, to Miss ANN MEACOMB, all of this city.

At Lancaster, on the 28th ult. by John Mathiot, Esq. WM. ABBOTT, of the city of Philadelphia, to SARAH PIM, of Chester county.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Thos. G. Allen, Mr. THOMAS CHARLES LOUD, to Miss CORNELIA VAN VELTHOVEN.

On Thursday evening, 30th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Mead, Mr. ARTEMUS L. SHATTUCK, of Charlestown, Mass. to Miss CATHERINE HICKEY, of this city.

On the 23d of May last, by the Rev. Alfred H. Dashield, Mr. GEO. D. RUMBAUGH, to Miss ANN ELIZA, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Bryant, all of this city.

At St. Louis, Miss. on Tuesday evening, 14th ult. by Rev. Mr. Potts, Mr. JOSEPH POWELL, of St. Louis, to Miss ELLEN, daughter of the late James Wilson, of Philadelphia.

On the 22d Sept. 1831, Mr. JOHN W. RICH, to Miss SUSAN S. GRIM, all of this city.

DEATHS.

On Sunday 2d inst. after a short but severe illness, at his residence, in Moyamensing Road, in the 70th year of his age, Mr. EDWARD SMYTH. The deceased was numbered among the oldest and most respectable citizens of the District of Southwark.

On the 1st instant, of a lingering illness, Mr. NORRIS WILKINSON, of the firm of Wilkinson & M'Coy.

On the 21st ult. at Portsmouth, Va. Mr. WILLIAM THOMSON, of this city, but for several years a respectable inhabitant of the former place.

At Cape May, on the 27th ult. Mrs. LONG, wife of James Long. Also, on the same day, Miss ABIGAL HUGHES, daughter of Mrs. Judith Hughes, after about 24 hours illness, both of Malignant Cholera.

On the 30th ult. Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. P. Van Pelt, in the 68th year of her age.

On the 22d ult. after a short but severe illness, Mrs. ANN PAGE, wife of the late Moses Page, of New Jersey, in the 78th year of her age.

On Tuesday, 28th ult. of a pulmonary consumption, Mr. WM. D. GRAY, aged 24 years—long a respectable citizen of this city, and son of the late Geo. Gray, Tyler of the Masonic Lodges.

On board of ship Loper, lying at the Bar, Nantucket, Mr. ANDREW GATER, aged about 27 years, of Philadelphia—in a fit of insanity he cut his throat with a razor.

On Thursday morning, Mrs. ELIZABETH RUSSEL, aged 63 years.

On Wednesday evening, at Willow Grove, in the 67th year of his age, CHARLES M'ALESTER, of this city, late President of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

On Wednesday, 23d inst. of cholera morbus, Mrs. ELENOR DEMPSEY, consort of Mr. Nathaniel Hutton, in the 75th year of her age, long a respectable resident of Southwark.

At Potts Grove, on the 25th ult. of Malignant Cholera, HENRY BURKHIMER, of Philadelphia, in the 53d year of his age.

On Sunday, in the 24th year of his age, Mr. HUGH RANDALL, late of the firm of H. & J. Randall.

On Friday night, 31st ult. Mrs. MARGARET BURKE, wife of Thomas Burke.

At Germantown, on Wednesday, the 29th ult. after a long and painful illness, Miss JANE AITKEN, in the 69th year of her age, for many years a Printer and Bookseller of this city.

At Germantown, on Thursday evening, Mrs. SUSANNA STUCKERT, consort of the late John Stuckert, in the 69th year of her age.

On Monday evening, HENRY FRANKS, in the 19th year of his age.

On Monday evening, Mr. WILLIAM BOWLES, after a distressing illness, which he bore with christian resignation, in the 62d year of his age, long a respectable inhabitant of Southwark.

On Monday afternoon, Mr. JOHN CHAMBERS, Jr. aged 33 years.

In Bart Township, Lancaster county, on the 24th ult. Mr. THOS. ARMSTRONG, age 76 years.

On the 4th ult. near Lewistown, Del. GEORGE FREDERIC KUHN, aged 10 years; and on the 26th ult. at the same place, his mother, LUCY ANN KUHN, wife of Geo. K. Kuhn, and daughter of the late Reynold Keen, Esq. all of Philadelphia.

On Monday, after a lingering illness, Mrs. SARAH LIPMAN, wife of the Rev. Jacob Lipman, aged 52 years.

On Fourth day morning, the 29th of the 8th mo. after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, MARY EVANS, in the 77th year of her age.

At Baltimore, on Sunday morning, Mrs. JANE SELLERS, consort of Mr. Abraham Sellers, aged 62—her friends alone can estimate her worth.

At Baltimore, on Friday morning, in the 76th year of his age, the Rev. SAMUEL KNOX, for many years the president of the Baltimore College.

In Springfield, on Fifth day, of pulmonary consumption, CAMILLA ROSS WARD, daughter of John and Elizabeth Ward, of this city.

Death furnishes daily causes for our tears, and points us to subjects of eulogy. The aged die full of honor and reverence, and infancy enters upon its rest,

Ere sin can blight or sorrow fade.

The one we mourn for the good from which he has ceased, the other claims our tears because hopes have been blighted. How justifiable then is sorrow, when it flows from one who has given proof of exceeding goodness—who has fulfilled the early promises of childhood, and was gathering affectionate regard to her maturity, by her devoted attention to active duties, and her patient and passive submission to deeply seated affliction. She whose name stands at the head of these hasty remarks, was a female of peculiar loveliness.—Endowed by nature with more than ordinary talents, she seized on every opportunity for their cultivation that a delicate frame would allow, and too often taxed her feeble physical powers to enlarge and ornament her mind.

One to whom for several years was submitted the cultivation of the mind of the deceased, and who possessed the best opportunities of estimating her character: finds the solemnities of his feelings at her death mingled with the delightful recollection, that the tender regard which arose out of his important relations to her, were never for a moment disturbed by a single variation on her part, from that marked propriety of deportment and affectionate deference which were peculiarly her attributes, and which won for her, the warm attachments of all with whom she was related, and especially of him who was most gratified and most honored by the exercise of such a rare degree of virtues; and he offers with unaffected grief his sympathies with those who mourn the loss of one possessed of the highest attributes of female excellence.

The deaths in this city last week, as reported by the Board of Health, were 171—91 adults, 80 children. Of this number, scarcely greater than is usual for this season of the year, 45 were by Malignant Cholera, 5 by common Cholera, 9 by Consumption of the lungs, 10 by Convulsions, 16 by Summer Complaint, 7 by Typhus Fever, 7 by Scarlet Fever, and 5 by Mania-a-potu! Thirteen people of color are included in the whole number. Thirty-three were under one year of age.

The interments in New York during the week ending on Saturday amounted to 324—among the diseases, 138 died of malignant cholera, 20 of consumption, 11 of dysentery, 38 of flux infantile, 9 of convulsions, 6 of diarrhoea, 9 of teething, 7 of marasmus, and 3 of old age. There were 130 under five years of age.

In Baltimore, during the week ending on the 3d inst. there were 254 deaths—males 122—females 132, of which number 101 were colored persons,—(96 free, 5 slaves.)—170 died of *malignant cholera*, cholera infantum 17, bilious fever 9, consumption 10, unknown 11.

The number of interments in Boston last week was 17—A female had been sent to the Western hospital and was convalescent.

Horrible.—St. John, N. B. Aug. 25.—The brig Heber, Agee, sixty-three days from Belfast, arrived at quarantine on Monday. The report of the Health Officer states, that she had 169 passengers when she sailed, 17 of whom, according to the Captain's account, died of want during the passage, and one of small-pox. "Nothing can exceed the misery of these people—not only their own stock of provisions but that of the vessel is completely exhausted, and the major part of them, when they arrived, had not tasted a mouthful for two days—they are wallowing in filth, and present a sad spectacle."

Shocking Accident.—A New Orleans paper of the 23d ult. has the following—"On Monday night, about 9 o'clock, two children were accidentally burnt to death. It appears that the mother of the poor children left them in bed, and stepped out of the room, leaving a candle near the musquito bar; on returning the accident was discovered, and the children immediately taken from their perilous situation. At first, it appeared that the youngest child was not much burnt, and hopes were entertained of its recovery,—but yesterday morning found both of them dead. The children are colored, and the mother resides at the corner of Bienville and Burgundy streets."

ARCH STREET THEATRE.
First Appearance of Mr. J. R. Scott.
This evening will be presented Massinger's Comedy of *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*—Sir Giles Overreach, *Mr. J. R. SCOTT*; Marall, *Mr. J. A. Stone*, his first appearance for four years; Justice Greedy, *Mr. Jones*; Allworth, *Mr. Murdock*; Margaret Overreach, *Miss Riddle*; Lady Allworth, *Mrs. Stone*.—To conclude with the farce of *Nature and Philosophy, or the Youth who never saw a Woman*—Colin, (the Youth,) *Mrs. McCLURE*.
☞ Mr. COOPER and Mrs. McCLURE will appear together on Monday evening.—The celebrated Comedian Mr. HILSON, also Mrs. HILSON, of the New York Theatre, are engaged and will shortly appear.

Theatre—Chesnut-Street.
First Night of the Season.
This evening will be presented the Grand Melo-Dramatic Spectacle of *Napoleon*—Bonaparte, *Mr. Rowbotham*; Victoria, *Mrs. Maywood*.—Previous to the drama, Orchestra will perform the celebrated Overture to *La Dame Blanche*.—To conclude with the laughable entertainment of *The Lottery Ticket*—Wormwood, *Mr. Roberts*.

Single Copies of this Paper
May be obtained every Saturday, at the Publication Office, and at the following places:—
R. Redman's, No. 121 South Fifth street.
B. Bussier's, No. 403 South Second street.
G. W. Donohue's, 100 South Second street.
J. G. Auner's, No. 333 Market street.
G. W. Mentz & Co. 71 Race street.
Shadrach Taylor's, 384 North Second street.
Joseph Crowley, 405 Market street.
Franklin Hotel, 293 South Fourth street.

POPULAR LITERATURE.
Atkinson's Casket,
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1832.
No. 9, of this periodical, will be published early next week. It contains the following embellishments—
Portrait of Samuel Adams; View of the celebrated Leaning Towers, at Bologna; La Tour du Marche, Bergues; Natural History—The Dog, The Serval, The Striated Monkey, The Great Crested Grebe; School of Flora—Eight Varieties of the North American Grape; Music—The Broken Heart, an affecting Ballad.
CONTENTS.
Biography of Samuel Adams, with a Portrait; [illegible] The Broken Heart.
☞ The terms of this popular publication are $2 50 per annum, payable in advance, [illegible]
SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, No. 12 Hudson's Alley, [illegible] 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
sept 1—tf

$5 Reward.—Horse Stolen.
STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, [illegible] JAMES JOHNSON.
Blockley, Sept. 7, 1832. sept 8—3t

Patent Straw Cutters.
THE subscriber has just received an additional supply of safe and highly approved Patent Straw Cutters, [illegible] constantly on hand. THOS. SHIPLEY.
57 Market street.
3mo 8—3t

Ten Dollars Reward.
LOST on Saturday last, 1st instant, between Vine street and the five mile stone, Old York Road, a small pocket book, (in which is written the owner's name) containing sixty-five dollars, in five dollar notes, of the bank of the N. Liberties. The above reward will be paid on leaving the pocket book and contents at Billger's Tavern, Rising Sun, or No. 170 North Water street. sept 8—3t

Tanner's new Map of the U. States.
IS now published and for sale at No. 144 Chesnut street. A large four sheet Map of the United States of America, third edition, greatly improved by H. S. Tanner.
Price of the map mounted on rollers, ... $10
do. .... folded on muslin, ... [illegible]
do. .... on bank note paper for the pocket, ... [illegible]
do. .... accompanying memoir, ... 1 00
This map contains, in addition to all the new counties, towns, canals, rail roads, &c. [illegible] plans of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Charleston, New Orleans and Cincinnati, together with particular maps, on enlarged scales, of the environs of those cities respectively; profiles of all the most important canals and rail-roads in the United States, and copious statistical tables, adjusted in conformity to the late census. The whole comprised in 33 supplemental plans, maps, diagrams, &c. sept 8—3t

Medicated Cordial.
THIS unpretending but valuable preparation, unlike the dangerous nostrums of the day, aims only to supercede the constant use of nauseous drugs, for the purpose of regulating the bowels. It is now generally known that costiveness as well as diarrhoea is a frequent predisposing cause of the malignant cholera, and that during its prevalence there is a more than usual liability to one or the other of these irregularities. A remedy, without claiming to be a specific for that dangerous disease, would regulate the bowels (frequently without pain or griping) by its judicious use, and be at the same time deprived of nauseous qualities, is certainly at this time a desideratum; and that these properties are combined in the medicated cordial, many who have used it can testify. Costiveness is also a frequent attendant on dyspepsia; this remedy would be found a valuable aid in the treatment of that prevalent affection. Sick head-ache is frequently the result of a constipated state of the bowels, and the cordial has been found by many to prevent the recurrence of that distressing disease.
Hemorrhoides or Piles frequently depends on costiveness, and by its removal the affection will be relieved, and in some instances cured.
The great value of this medicine is, that it contains nothing pernicious, that it moves the bowels gently and acts as a tonic to them, and may be continued for a length of time without increase of its dose; it is a perfectly safe remedy for children, the dose must be graduated according to age.
Prepared and sold at the south east corner of Third and Race streets. Price 25 cents per bottle. sept 8—tf

Baker's Intelligence Office,
Established in May, 1811.
SOUTH East corner of Chesnut, in Third sts., (Up Stairs.) Procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Ostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, men and women Cooks, travelling men and women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Servants.
For Sale. The time of a coloured boy, 19 years old, and 3 years to serve. Do. a Girl 20, and 8 to serve. do. 15 and 3.
A middle-aged man wants a situation as book-keeper, clerk or Teacher.
A Young Man wants a situation in a Grocery or Dry Goods Store, or as Bar Keeper.
Wanted $1500 on a mortgage well secured.
Several Journeymen and Apprentices wanted.
To Bind, a white girl, 9 years old.
——— a colored boy, 14. do. 13.
——— do. do. 11.
sept 1—tf

Paper Warehouse,
NO. 23 Minor street. S. POTTER is Agent for several of the most extensive Paper Manufacturers in the United States, and keeps constantly on hand at the lowest rates, for cash or approved notes, almost every description of Paper made in this country.
Orders from abroad thankfully received and promptly attended to. march 10—tf

Ribbon and Fancy Store.
A GOOD assortment of Fancy and Plain Ribbons, with a variety of fancy articles, constantly on hand, wholesale and retail, at C. M'Karaher's Ribbon, Pill and Fancy Store, No. 27 North Second Street, opposite Christ Church. A variety of Fans, Travelling Baskets, Window Blinds, &c. june 30—

MERRILL'S
MEDICATED SILK PLASTER,
FOR strengthening and Removal of Pain, occasioned by Gout, Rheumatism, Colds, &c. and cure of Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Tetter, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Corns, &c. at
Mrs. Castelo's, 113 Chesnut st.; R. Hill, 24 South Fourth st.; F. Brown, Fifth and Chesnut st.; Harlan & Co. Fifth and Minor sts.; P. Williamson, Second & Almond sts.; C. Ploetiner, 259 N. Front st.; E. B. Garrigues, Sixth and Market sts.; J. Mustin & Co. Seventh and Arch sts.; D. Parrish, Eighth and Arch sts.; Abbott & Co. Third and Arch sts.; D. H. George, Fourth and Race sts.; E. Hopper, Third and Willow sts. june 2—tf

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.
THREE volumes of this popular Journal are now published, and may be obtained, neatly bound, at the publication office, No. 19 Hudson's Alley, and of booksellers generally.
Sets of the volumes, put up in paper covers for transportation by mail, may also be obtained. sept 1—tf

All things abound with jest; nothing that's plain But may be witty, if thou hast the vein.

TO MY DOG JOWLER.

Jowler, they've tax'd ye, honest friend,
Assess'd ye, put ye in the roll;
To exile every dog they'll send,
Unless some friend will pay his poll.

By all that's good! the rascals meant,
'Twixt me and thee to breed a strife,
To drive you into banishment,
Or bribe your friend to take your life.

But, Jowler! don't you be alarm'd,
If politicians do neglect ye,
For all their tax ye shan't be harm'd,—
I love, and honor, and respect ye.

But taxes, says the constitution,
Convey the right to represent,
So dogs, by this same resolution,
May just as well as men be sent.

Now, dogs and men and voters, hear,
That Jowler's put in nomination,
To go upon the coming year,
And aid in public legislation.

Jowler, some think of demagogues,
Some think of the minority,
Take care to smell of other dogs,
And vote with the majority.

Mr. Fox.—The celebrated orator, was one day told by a lady, whom he visited, that she "did not care three skips of a louse for him." He immediately took out his pencil and wrote the following lines:

A Lady has told me, and in her own house,
That she cares not for me "three skips of a louse;"
I forgive the dear creature for what she has said,
Since women will talk of what runs in their head.

Historical Epitaph.—On a tombstone, in the eastern part of Massachusetts, is the following epitaph: [W?]
To the memory of Johnny and Molly Mahon,
A whale killed him, and she lies here.

Candour.—The manager of one of the Theatres at Vienna yielded to the solicitation and importunity of court friends, and permitted a young lady to make her debut as a singer, who had the mortification to be hissed off. Not a little annoyed, the manager rushed hastily before the curtain and addressed the audience in a stentorian voice with this brief question—"Ladies and Gentlemen, don't you like her?" "No!" was the reply from all parts of the house. "Neither do I," added the manager, and disappeared amidst roars of laughter.

La Somnambule.—An odd story is told of a certain lady, moving in the circles of the highest ton, having procured the key of the garden-gate of a great mansion, under the plea that, as she was a near neighbor, she wished to enjoy the fresh morning air among the plants and flowers. In the morning, however, she was found in dishabille near the dormitory of the Bachelor Peer, and she was obliged to confess that she was addicted to *walking in her sleep!!!*

Search after Wisdom.—In one of the imperial towns in Germany it is customary to address the Mayor as "Your Wisdom." A party who had consumed hour after hour in a bootless chace after the sapient functionary, having at last fallen in with him, very innocently hailed him, ejaculating, "I have been rummaging every nook and corner the whole day long, but deuce a bit could I find out your wisdom."

The Tythe System in Ireland—*O'Connell.*—The following is a spirited picture, by O'Connel, in a recent speech, of the manner in which the Irish Tithes are *not* paid. The enthusiastic patriotism which can thus still the impulse of avarice, and deaden the sense of interest, cannot but challenge the admiration and praise of a liberal people. It is highly characteristic of the warm hearted sons of Erin; and affords an admirable proof of the impolicy, as well as the injustice and oppression, of the system which now grinds that noble people to the dust.

"Paddy," says the Parson, "you owe me 1l. 17s. 6d." "And what may it be for, your *Riverince?*" says Pat. [laughter] "Tithes." "Arrah! this I suppose your *Riverince* gave me some value for since I was born, for divil a bit have I ever seen since, [roars of laughter] But your *Riverince*, I suppose, has law for it? Bless the law! your honour, and I wouldn't be after going to disobey it, but plase your *Riverince*, I have no money." [great laughter] "Ah, Pat, but you've a cow there." "Yes your *Riverince*, that's the cow that gives food to Nory and the 14 childer." "Well, Paddy, then I must distrain that cow." "If your honour has law for it, to be sure you will." Well, what does Paddy do? He stamps the word "Tithes" upon her side, and the Parson can't find a soul to take the cow. So he gets a regiment and a half, by way of brokers, [much laughter] fourteen or fifteen companies, with those amiable young gentlemen their officers at their head, who march seventeen or eighteen miles across the Bog of Allen to take this cow to Carlow; when they get there, they find a crowd assembled; the Parson rubs his hands with glee. "Plenty of customers for the cow," quoth he to himself. The cow is put up at 2l.—no bidder; 1l. no bidder; 10s.—5s.—6d.; 1½d. [Cheers]—not a soul will bid, and back goes the cow to Nory and the fourteen childer [continued cheers.] But the Irish Parsons, poor fellows, must not lose their Tithes, so they apply to the English Parliament for 60,000l.; and when they find they can't get the cow from Paddy, they make a milch cow of John Bull [hear, hear!] Let them look at the history of the Whigs. Let them resolve not to be humbugged, and return to parliament men who will take equal care of John Bull's purse and person as his friends in Ireland took care of Paddy Bull's cow.

Turkish Cannon.—In our ships and in our batteries we seldom use a heavier gun than a 42 pounder. No man of war carries any cannon of a larger calibre; but the Turks make use, on land, of even eight hundred pounders. When Sir J. Duckworth passed the Dardanelles to attack Constantinople, in 1807, his fleet was dreadfully shattered by those immense shot. The Royal George, of 110 guns, was nearly sunk by only one shot, which carried away her cut water; another cut the mainmast of the Windsor Castle nearly in two; a shot knocked two ports of the Thunderer into one; the Repulse, 74, had her wheel shot away and 24 men killed and wounded by a single shot, nor was the ship saved but by the most wonderful exertions. One of these guns was cast in brass in the reign of Amurat; the difficulty of charging it would not allow its being charged more than once; but as a Pacha once said, that single discharge would destroy almost a whole fleet of an enemy. The Baron de Tott, to the great terror of the Turks resolved to fire this gun. The shot weighed 1,100 lbs. and he loaded it with 330 lbs. of powder: he says, "I felt a shock like an earthquake, at the distance of eight hundred fathoms. I saw the ball divide into three pieces, and these fragments of a rock crossed the strait and rebounded on the mountain." The heaviest shot which struck our ships was of granite, and weiged 800 lbs. and was two foot two inches in diameter. One of these huge shot stove in the whole larboard bow of the Active; and having thus crushed this immense mass of solid timber, the shot rolled aft and brought up abreast the main hatchway, the crew standing aghast at the singular spectacle.—*United Service Journal.*

Power of Imagination.—Whelpley, in his Triangle, on the authority of Erasmus, tells this story of seven men who went to take a ride one clear, fine day, with Poole.

As they were riding along the road, Poole, to make himself sport, looked up into the heavens, and suddenly crossing himself in pretended surprise, declared he saw in the sky a monstrous dragon with fiery horns, and his tail turned up in a circle. They all, very much astonished at the declaration, looked up, but saw nothing. "Can't you see it?" continued Poole, "*It is there.* You must certainly be blind. Amazing! How terrible it looks. Don't you see it yet? Oh! I never saw such a sight in all my life before. You certainly must see it." In short, after a while, one, a little more credulous than the rest, said, I think I do see it. Yes, yes—I see it plainly. At this another fancied he saw it. And, said Erasmus, some by force of imagination, others fearing that they should be thought less sharp-sighted than the rest, confessed they saw it; and they soon all came in without a dissenting voice. The next day a particular account of the prodigy was published in the papers, authenticated by the testimony of several credible men.

PAT DURKAN'S PIGEONS.
AN IRISH STORY.

Some years since, when the peace had provoked a partial influx of our Gallic neighbors into Ireland, it happened that one arrived at ———, and, as a matter of course, sojourned at Pat Durkan's. His first breakfast there had been discussed apparently much to his satisfaction, and it now only remained to select the materials for dinner from Pat's ample bill of fare, previous to an intended excursion to the neighboring islands. Pat was summoned: "Vat you have for dinniere?" demanded the Frenchman. "What haven't I, your honor," returned Pat; "why, there's roast an biled, an stewed an fried, an the murphies to the back iv that agin; an it's seldom the likes iv thim crasses a Frinchman's muzzle in his own country," he added mentally. "Vat you have, manger?" quoth the Frenchman. "Arrah be aisy, your honor," rejoined Pat, "the divil resave the taste iv mangy mate is under the same roof wid you, barrin the ould bitch, an she's neither here nor there in ating, you know." "Misericorde!" ejaculated Monsieur, somewhat discomposed, and not comprehending the intent of Pat's phraseology, "Manger, I say manger?" "You need not be callin a body names in gibberish, for all that," said Pat; "an I'll take my Bible oath into the bargain, that the sorrow bit of mangy or meazly mate's in under the same thatch wid you." "Diable!" cried Monsieur, nearly out of patience, "for dinniere, I say dinniere?" "Och, regarding the dinner, is it?" said Pat; "musha, sure I tould your honor all about that long ago; we've roast, an biled, an stewed an fried; but if you want to know all the in's an out's iv the business, why here's the bill, an your honor may pick an choose for the matter iv that." Pat lugged out his bill of fare which had been prepared for the occasion by his better half, and the contents of which he was as utterly ignorant of as his guest before he had perused them. In fact, it is a matter of speculation, whether the sum total could, at any period, have been perused within a circuit of some miles; he placed it, however, before his guest. "Roc-bif" inquired the Frenchman, as his eyes caught the first item. "Tender an' ouns!" thought Pat, "I'm dish'd now altogether entirely—roast beef, your honor: troth, thin, I would not recommind it; bekase you see it's long kill'd—long enough," he added mentally, "seeing as how bad luck to the taste iv a dead cow stared me in the face since ould Moileen's leg last Christmas." "Veal?" rejoined Monsieur. "Nor that neither," said Pat; "it's only slink, your honor—slink indeed," he continued to himself, "for it's not dead yet." "Pigeons," enumerated the Frenchman, with the true nasal twang, and annulling the final s. "Och, sure that's not in it," cried Pat; "what dickens does he mean at-all-at-all, wid his pushong?" "Pigeons," reiterated the guest. "Och, bother, your honor, sure it's not game your makin iv me," said Pat. "Pigeons," rejoined the Frenchman, raising his tone. "By the hokey, I have it," cried Pat, after a vehement scratching of his carroty pole—"an it's myself that can shoot your honor to a hair—the pusheens! Faith it is lucky I thought iv it—whillelu!" And he made his exit in a high glee with his successful interpretation. It happened that upon this identical morning Pat's domestic cat had achieved her accouchement; the event of which had been an increase of his family to the extent of five fine, thriving, comely kittens, or pusheens, as Pat would term them in his native parlance. One of those was, in accordance, as he imagined, with his guest's directions, brought to the knife, dismembered, fricasseed, and, in proper time, duly served up for dinner. The dish proved savoury, Monsieur smacked his lips, and on the ensuing day, a repetition of the precious condiment was ordered—on the next day an encore—on the next a da capo; and so on until, on the sixth, when Pat's pusheens were exhausted, he made his appearance before his guest with an unusually sombre cast of visage. "Pigeons?" said the Frenchman. "All gone, your honor," returned Pat; "an the sorrow one more in the parish for love or money, barrin the ould cat that's mousin here these four years come next Patrick-mas." "The Cat!" ejaculated Monsieur. "What else," cried Pat. "Cat!" re-echoed the Frenchman, with a visible emotion of the stomach and countenance. Pat opened his mouth, scratched his head and looked aghast, Monsieur stormed, spat, and raved by turns, Pat scratched, and scratched, and scratched again, and at length an *eclaircissement* took place. I cannot say precisely whether or not the stomach-pump had been ere this period invented and consequently whether it was on this occasion put in requisition; but certain it is, that sounds and symptoms would have evidenced that such an instrument had been used effectually upon the interior of Monsieur, who did not fail to recollect to the last day of of his life Pat Durkan's pigeons.

AN IRISH SERMON.

From Bernard's Retrospections we copy the following sketch of an amusing, but judicious sermon, preached in a little chapel near Sligo, in the land of "praties":—

"My dear children! You know that I have been your Father, and Comforter, and Confessor, these six-and-twenty years next Feast of the Virgin: and you all of you know what trouble I've had in keeping Satan from taking hould of your sowls. Aye, you may well look glum, but you are mighty sure, every son of Adam amongst you, that I have worked hard enough. But will you never lave off your abominable tricks! Will you never grow obedient! What! you think you may sin as you plase the whole week long, and come to me for absolution at the end of it! Then I tell you what, darlings; you wont get it!—Arrah now, Mr. Pat Maloney, why did you cock your eye on the pulpit just then? I didn't say I meant you; but now you'll give me lave to suppose so. And you, Mr. Philip O'Shaugnessy—you are making a great bother with your nose and throat, as if you had a big cowld; wait a bit, darling; I'll come to you presently, and mind if I don't tickle your rotten conscience to some tune!

"Does any body know Judy Bryant?—Och, to be sure, every body knows poor Judy; and yet I dare say some of you will pretind to tell me that you never heard or saw such a cracher in all your born days. Now, couldn't poor Judy hang her blanket out to dry—her only blanket, on her own pailings, but that the Divil must put it into the heads of certain parsons, whom I have at this moment in my eye, to take fancy to the same?—Well Murtock O'Donnel, I didn't say it was you did it, altho' you do look so fidgety and flustered, nor you, Barney McShane; but you remember I said I had the parson in my eye, do you? And you, Meggy Flanagan—you can't sit asy in your sate either: yet who would suspect you, that have got a comfortable home, and your husband Teddy one of the best cobblers in the country?" He now deepened his voice, and threw into his manner a very impressive solemnity. "Remember what I have said, my children!—Poor Judy Bryant has lost her blanket. I have the big thafe before me that stowl it; and if it is not returned to her before to morrow morning, I'll excommunicate him and all that belongs to him; I'll have nothing more to do with him in this world or the next!"

The terrific yell which was now sent forth by the 'children,' drove us forth from the chapel; but with the impression on our minds, that the being who could thus combine the duties of the spiritual and the civil magistrate, was deserving in the highest degree of the public esteem; for however Philosophy might cavil at the means employed, Justice was benefitted by the ends be obtained.—*N. Y. Constellation.*

Why is a baked potatoe better than a boiled one? This query in our younger days was a *poser*, not only to ourselves, but to our seniors, at least to those whose gravity we presume would not be offended by the simplicity of the question. Having now assumed the toga, we hasten for the benefit of at the least some of our juniors to explain the cause.—Water in an open metallic vessel, cannot be heated beyond 212 of Fahrenheit, as any degree of heat above this, converts the fluid into vapour, and this is formed more or less rapidly in proportion to the degree of heat applied. On the contrary, when a substance, not fluid is exposed to fire, it may be heated to an indefinite extent. On this subject we can speak feelingly, having repeatedly burnt our tongues in our haste to enjoy the heterodox luxuries of the school room fire place. We may as well add that water if heated in a glass vessel will not boil till it reaches 214 deg. This probably *is owing* to some attraction of the fluid to the sides of the vessel.

On the wall of a house of three stories, situated at St. Germain en Laye, is the following inscription:—"Knock for the first floor, ring for the second, whistle for the third."

The Post Office Establishment of Great Britain is arranged upon a large scale of expense, and is remarkable for its regularity and efficiency. The General post office has jurisdiction over all that concerns the post, in England and Scotland. Ireland has a separate establishment. The number of Postmasters in England connected immediately with the department in London is about 600,—and in Scotland about 200. There are besides seven inspectors for England and two for Scotland, whose duty it is effectually to superintend particular districts, travelling on horseback, to enforce the regulations, and communicating constantly with the heads of the office in London. Mail Packets are also regularly despatched from Falmouth, for British North America, and the West Indies, where there are regular Postmasters appointed. On the continent, in the Mediterranean and in South America, agents are also appointed to receive English packet-boats.

The revenue from the British Post Offices is very large. In 1828 the *net* income was £1,390,000—the expenses were about £700,000. The charges are high—For a distance not exceeding fifteen miles 4d sterling, and adding 1 penny to every increase of distance in the following manner, viz—not over 30 miles 5d, 30, 6d, 50, 7d, and so on to 80, 120, 170, 230, 300, 400, on which last distance the charge is 13d, and one penny is added for every hundred or part of a hundred miles beyond.

OLD WELSH PROVERB.

There is a proverb *fovvy* old,
Look ye now! look ye now,
Fovvy good, as I've been told—
Look ye now.
This proverb is of *Golden Rule*,
Fovvy good to mention *fool*,
Never meddle with edge tool,
Look ye now.

(*Application.*)

A snake once licked a file so rough,
Look ye now! look ye now—
Her found her breakfast *fovvy* tough,
Look ye now.
Her tore her tongue above, beneath,
Her wished *her* had not left the heath,
Her kept her tongue between *her* teeth,
Look ye now.

In England, by a late trial in the Court of King's Bench, it has been decided, that if the mooring of a steamboat, by carelessly coming too near another vessel, thereby sinks her, owing to the swell of the water, the proprietors of the former are liable, although there should be no actual contact.

A tavern has recently been built on the summit of Mount Faulhorn, in Switzerland. It is at an elevation of 8140 feet above the level of the sea, and is therefore between five and six hundred feet higher than the Hospice of the Great St. Bernard.

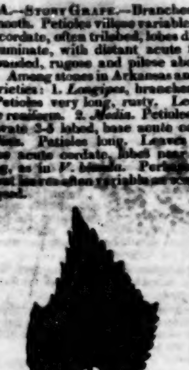
Sir Walter Scott says, in his notes to Redgauntlet, "that within his recollection, the London mail was brought north in a small mail cart; and men are yet alive who recollect when it came down with only one single letter to Edinburg, addressed to the Manager of the British Linen Company.

SCHOOL OF FLORA.
From the Medical Flora of the United States.

NORTH AMERICAN GRAPE VINES.

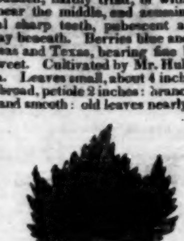
A

Figure A.—Stony Grape.—Branches flexuose nearly smooth. Petioles villose variable. Leaves variable cordate, often trilobed, lobes divaricate ovate acuminate, with distant acute teeth, sinuses rounded, rugose and pilose above, gray beneath. Among stones in Arkansas and Texas. Many varieties: 1. *Longipes*, branches fulvous hairy. Petioles very long, rusty. Leaves trilobe, base reniform. 2. *Media*. Petioles shorter. Leaves ovate 3-5 lobed, base acute cordate.—3. *Blandina*. Petioles long. Leaves cordate trifid, base acute cordate, lobes near or even overlaping, as in *V. blanda*. Perhaps several species, but intermediate varieties on some vines. Grapes good.



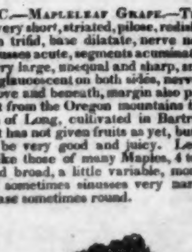
B

Fig. B.—Long Leaf Grape.—Petioles short and hairy. Leaves oblong cordate, sinus of the base rounded, hardly trifid, or with two longer teeth near the middle, and acuminate falcate, unequal sharp teeth, pubescent above, hairy and gray beneath. Berries blue and sweet. In Arkansas and Texas, bearing fine blue grapes, very sweet. Cultivated by Mr. Hulin, in Philadelphia. Leaves small, about 4 inches long, less than 3 broad, petiole 2 inches: branches slender, round and smooth: old leaves nearly smooth.



C

Fig. C.—Mapleleaf Grape.—Trailing.—Petiole very short, striated, pilose, redish. Leaves reniform trifid, base dilatate, nerve not marginal: sinuses acute, segments acuminate falcate, teeth very large, unequal and sharp, smooth and pale or glaucescent on both sides, nerves pubescent above and beneath, margin also pubescent. Brought from the Oregon mountains by the expedition of Long, cultivated in Bartram's garden. It has not given fruits as yet, but they are said to be very good and juicy. Leaves very much like those of many Maples, 4 to 6 inches long and broad, a little variable, more or less gashed, sometimes sinuses very narrow, that of the base sometimes round.



D

Fig. D.—Angular Grape.—Branches cespitose, stiff, angular and striated, smooth and purple. Petioles subequal slender subpilose.—Leaves small cordate rounded obtuse, with a few large lobular obtuse teeth, base acute, lobes divaricate, shining on both sides, axilla of the nerves bearded, margin subpilose. Fruit black, sweet and juicy. From Carolina to Arkansas and Texas, in glades, forming a bush, seldom climbing. Cultivated at Bartram's garden.—Many vulgar names, Arkansas, Bushy, Currant, and False Scupernong Grape. Leaves hardly bigger than a dollar, sometimes purplish beneath: the young ones sparingly pilose on the nerves beneath, as in the series *Lasipia*. Old leaves nearly smooth, angles of the stem acute, fruit small, good.

(*To be concluded next week.*)

From the Boston Traveller we extract the following paragraphs of a pamphlet on the use of Charcoal, in Yellow Fever and Cholera Morbus, just published by Dr. Planton. The Doctor regards the Plague, the Yellow Fever, and the Cholera, as diseases having much affinity to each other and similar remedies are recommended. His mode of treating the Cholera is simple, and not unlike that practised by Dr. Ayres, whose eccentricity in Montreal, attracted notice, and whose prescriptions saved hundreds from a premature grave.

"At the first attack of the Cholera, two ounces of pulverised charcoal ought to be administered, diluted with about four table spoonfuls of molasses and about a pint of lime water, or simple water if the other be not at hand. The mixture ought to be well stirred up, so as to facilitate the deglutition of the charcoal—it may be divided into two draughts—soon after two ounces of castor oil ought to be given to the patient, say a quarter of an hour or half an hour after the first administration of the charcoal.

"Two ounces of powdered charcoal prepared in the same way as before, to be administered; a table spoonful every quarter of an hour, and alternately administer a spoonful of sweet oil, or melted lard every half hour. It is not blindly that the undersigned has made choice of the lime water for the cure of the yellow fever, but because that substance is known to be the most powerful anti-acid and anti-septic; that it decomposes carbonic acid; that it is the test of recognising after death whether corrosive sublimate has been swallowed, and it precipitates it. It is for those reasons that he has employed it in the yellow fever, and that he recommends it as the best drink during the whole attack of the cholera morbus—It may be sweetened with lemon syrup or molasses; it may be advantageously employed to cool that drink. He will add that frictions with camphorated sweet oil on the neck, breast, and abdomen of the patient, as well as under the armpits, will no doubt contribute to save the life of the patient. Small clysters of oil or melted lard, with a strong decoction of linseed, may also be administered with good effect. The only stimulants that with safety can be employed in the disease, are blisters or rather reaficients, to the legs and thighs, and other external parts. He is of opinion that no emetics, no violent purgatives, nor stimulants of any sort, should be employed in cholera; as for bleeding, he will ask if any physician would resort to it in cases of poisoning, or highly putrid diseases. Has not Dr. Broussais of Paris, declared in his lectures on the cholera, that the blood in that disorder turned soon to the consistence of currant jelly?"

The annual report of the New York State Temperance Society, has just been published. It is very satisfactory to the friends of the cause. Among the facts stated in it are these:

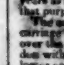
There are throughout the State of New York seven hundred and sixty-four towns. Reports were received during the past year from 565 of these towns, which gave an aggregate of 1,119 Temperance associations, and 129,732 members of associations in the State. Many, indeed nearly all the towns in the State, are known to have one or more Temperance societies in them, so the number of associations of this kind in the State at this time, cannot be less than 1,300, and the number of actual members not less than 200,000, or one-eleventh of the entire population in 1830. It is further stated in the report, that there are two hundred and fifty stores and forty-four taverns in the state that have ceased to traffic in ardent spirits. Ninety-nine distilleries have been discontinued within the last three years either from principle or necessity. Since the commencement of Temperance Societies, the reduction in the consumption of ardent spirits in New York, is estimated at five-eighths, and it is given as a low estimate, that 2,292 drunkards have been reformed. These facts must prove strong incentives for the friends of humanity to go on in the good cause.

Rhode Island Quarantines.—"Well, Doctor," said a friend the other day to the eminent D. C. of Philadelphia, "I hear that they have got the cholera in Rhode Island notwithstanding all their inhuman quarantines." "No matter—no matter," said the Dr.—"it can't hurt them, they've got nothing!"

The declared value of the hardware and cutlery exported in the last year from Great Britain to foreign countries, was £1,830,631. Infinitely the greatest portion of this was to the United States of America, its amount having been nearly two-thirds of the total exportation. The exports of all commodities to the United States exceed £6,000,000.

A beet was raised in Vincennes, Indiana, by Dr. Seck, measuring 31 inches in circumference, and weighing ten pounds and three-fourths.

For Sale or Rent.



The House and Lot now occupied by the Subscriber in the city of Trenton, N. J. situated at the corner of Green and Front sts. The house is large and convenient, a large kitchen and plenty of chamber room. The lightest water in the kitchen and at the back door. The house has been occupied for a number of years as a boarding school for girls, and is well adapted for that purpose, or for a school for boys.

The out buildings are a wood house and coal house, carriage house, stabler and cow-house, with a hay loft over the whole; a well near the stable door; a large garden with a variety of fruits; and a good grass lot at the lower end.

The property will be shewn by the subscriber on the premises. Immediate possession may be had if required.
8th mo. 25—3t* JOSHUA NEWBOLD.

A CARD.

MRS. CROSBY, grateful for past favors, informs her friends and the public, that the duties of her Musical and French Seminary will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 3d, at No. 161 Walnut street, third door above Tenth, north side.
☞ Three or four Young Ladies can be accommodated with boarding. sept 1—3t

Haydon's Picture.

THIS splendid picture will remain in this city until the first of October next, at the Saloon of the Athenian, south Fifth below Walnut street. As it is presumed there are yet many of the inhabitants of the city who intend visiting it, this early notice of its departure is given. A work of art like the present can rarely be found on this side the Atlantic. A production of the first painter in Europe, which occupied four years of his life in painting, containing upwards of 80 life sized coloured figures, with the magnificent design of representing the [illegible] entry of the [illegible]—"the entrance of the Saviour into Jerusalem in triumph"—altogether forms a spectacle which ought to command the attention not only of mere amateurs of the fine arts, but of the whole christian community. It will be exhibited during the month of September, from 8 in the morning until 10 in the evening. It will be brilliantly illuminated, and is seen with great effect by lamp light.
Admittance 25 cents, children half price. sept 1—4t

Philadelphia High School for YOUNG LADIES.

THE duties of this Institution will be resumed on the first day of October next, instead of the first of September, as has been heretofore notified. The Principal will be happy again to meet his Teachers and Pupils, and to receive such applications as may be made for admission of other young ladies, at No. 9 Franklin Row, South Ninth Street.

The members of the First Department of the last year, and whose course of study is not completed, will please to resume their attendance on the 15th, instead of the 1st of October, as has been contemplated. The Principal has been advised thus to protract the vacation, in consequence of the absence from the city of many of his patrons. CHAS. HENRY ALDEN.
sept 1—6t Principal.

Seminary for Young Ladies,
In the Session House of the Rev. M. Pettinson's Church.

MR. D. B. ASHTON announces to his patrons and friends, that his Seminary will re-open, Monday the 3d of September. He also tenders his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has already received, and assures his patrons, that no pains shall be spared to merit a continuation of their support.

The design of this institution is, to afford the Young Ladies of the Northern Liberties and vicinity, an opportunity to acquire a useful and liberal education.

In the prosecution of this design, the following branches will be taught: elocution, practical and mental arithmetic, plain and ornamental penmanship, grammar, geography, ancient and modern history, the use of the globes, projection of maps, outlines of natural philosophy, chemistry and composition.

Note—For French, drawing and painting, an extra charge will be made.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the elementary branches.

References: Rev. Wm. E. Ashton, A. M. Rev. Wm. Mason, A. M.; Rev. Mr. Kitts; Rev. Mr. Chandler; Rev. Mr. Hagame; L. White, Professor of Elocution; Dr. Charles Griffiths; Joseph Taylor, Esq.; Messrs. Charles Elliott, Jacob Culp, Jos. M'Cormic, and Daniel Fisher.

☞ Terms moderate.—The usual charges for stationery; twelve weeks for a quarter, and no charge for the summer holidays. sept 1—3t

Rev. Wm. E. Ashton's INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 149 Chesnut Street.

WILLIAM E. ASHTON, A. M. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the duties of his Seminary will be resumed on Monday, the 3d of September next.

He also tenders his most grateful acknowledgments for the favors he has already received, and assures his patrons, that his attention shall be unremitted to merit their future encouragements. The pupils will be instructed by the most eminent Professors, in all the branches that constitute a liberal, scientific and ornamental education.

N. B. Five hours instruction, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 1 P. M. will be exclusively devoted to English Literature. The afternoon (optional) to the pursuit of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French and Spanish Languages, to music and drawing, and other ornamental parts of Female Education.

☞ A preparatory department is connected with the Institution, for the education of younger children, on moderate terms. sept 1—3t

Card.—Dr. E. Smith Sugg,

LATE member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and recently from Baltimore.
Office and residence, 27 Liberty st. Pittsburgh, Penn.
aug 25—3mo

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 10th of August, John Bishop, an indented apprentice boy, 14 years of age dark complexion; had on dark mixed pantaloons and vest of, satinett. All persons are forbid harboring the said apprentice. Any person lodging said boy in the county jail shall receive the above reward, but no charges. THOMAS MOORE.
sept 1—3t* Upper Merion Township, Montgomery Co.

Farm and Mill for Sale.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Jacob Paxson, late of Abington township, Montgomery county, deceased, is offered at private sale, the Real Estate of said deceased, consisting of 124 acres of land, more or less, together with a grist mill.

The improvements are a two story stone house, with four rooms on a floor; a large stone barn, with stabling underneath; a commodious wagon and carriage house, a two story stone [illegible], and other out buildings; a large orchard, composed of a variety of well selected fruit trees.

The mill is in good running order, with two pair of stones, and is well supplied with water from Tookany Creek.

The arable land is in a high state of cultivation, and a large proportion of woodland and meadow; all handsomely situated in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, and on a public road leading from the Willow Grove to Germantown, about one mile from Jenkintown and ten from Philadelphia, adjoining lands with Samuel Schofield, Jona. Tyson and others. The property will be sold altogether, or the mill, a dwelling house and part of the land separately. It is well worthy the attention of persons wishing to invest money in real estate: and will be shown by applying to Jacob and Oliver Paxson, residing on the premises.
JONA. PAXSON, } Executors.
THOS. PAXSON, }
aug. 25—3t

Emmaitsburg Property.

I WILL sell the property recently occupied by me; the improvements are a two story brick house, containing seven rooms, one entry and kitchen, smoke-house, carriage-house, stabling, &c. all in good order. Terms will be accommodating.
sept 1—4t JOSEPH BAUGHER.

H. V. KAMPEN, DENTIST,
No. 8 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.
Office Hours, from 9 till 1 o'clock. aug 4—1y

For Sale,

A well improved FARM, situate in the township of Springfield, Delaware county, eight miles from Philadelphia, containing about 60 acres, 8 of which are woodland, a good apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees.

Also, a excellent garden, containing asparagus, raspberries, currants, &c.

The improvements are a two story stone house, with three parlours, five lodging rooms, two kitchens and two cellars, a stone barn, a stone spring house, over a never failing spring of water; a stone carriage-house and smoke-house, a pump at the kitchen door. The land is divided into six enclosures and well watered, and an excellent situation for a tan yard.
Apply to E. TUCKER, 64 North Fifth st.; or to
aug 11—3t SARAH EVANS, 16 Elmsly's Alley.

CARPENTER'S
Compounded Burgundy Pitch Plasters.

THE BURGUNDY PITCH PLASTERS are recommended by a number of the most respectable physicians of this city, as a useful preventive for the Cholera, and are admitted by all to be in no case injurious. They have been extensively used in several parts of Europe, where the disease was much more aggravated and malignant than it has yet presented itself in this country, and it is stated that out of a large number of persons who made use of these plasters, there was not a case of death from the Cholera.

The addition of camphor in the composition of the above plasters have been found highly advantageous, and will render them much more efficient, and altogether superior to the common plasters as a preventive for the cholera.

These plasters are neatly and carefully prepared at
GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S,
aug 11—tf Chemical Warehouse, No. 301 Market st.

Ore's Patent Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received letters patent for the improved method of making shoes without seams and boots in one piece, and is now prepared to receive orders from those who may favor him with their custom. He warrants them to be more durable, set neater and easier, than the ordinary kind; having no seams to break or give pain, and has every reason to believe from experience, that this invention prevents the leather from breaking. Those in the trade will find it profitable and advantageous in purchasing a right.

Orders from the country will receive immediate attention, either for patent rights or boots and shoes.

Rights for individuals $30, in cash or merchandise.

All communications by post must invariably be paid.

Patent right conveyed to any part of the United States, accompanied with certificates, patterns and instructions.

☞ Apprentices wanted. CALEB A. ORE, Patentee,
June 21—3mo No. 40 South Eighth st. Philada.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE Subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has rented, for a number of years, the above establishment, lately occupied by Mr. Williamson. This building was especially erected for a Hotel of the first class, and is believed to be the most extensive west of the mountains, embracing in its arrangements every convenience and comfort that possibly could be combined for Families, Gentlemen, Travellers, &c. Its situation is pleasant, open and healthy. Connected with the establishment is an extensive and convenient stable and coach room.

Every exertion will be made by the proprietor for the comfort of those who honor the Exchange with their patronage.—No pains or expense will be spared to procure good and efficient servants. His wines and liquors will be, as their several kinds, of the first quality.

He would appeal to those whose liberal support he has heretofore received at the Washington Coffee House for the character of his wines, &c. and begs leave to return them his most grateful thanks. Their patronage and kindness having led on him this arduous and responsible undertaking. Relying on their continuance, and his own unremitting zeal to please, he looks forward for a share of public favor.
August 10, 1832. S. MAGUIRE.
N. B. The arrangements for the re-opening of the Exchange will be, it is hoped, completed on the 1st of September.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Judge Baldwin, Hon. Wm. Wilkins, James Ross, Esq. James Adams, Esq. Hon. S. T. Stewart, Wm. Robinson, Jr. Esq.	Pittsburgh.
John C. Grundy, Wm. Walker, Esq.	Louisville, Ky.
Hon. Felix Grundy, Esq. Nashville, Tennessee.	
Hon. [illegible] Hanna, Esq. Maysville, Ky.	
Hon. Wm. Findlay, Hon. J. Sutherland, Esq.	Philadelphia.
Gen. Duff Green—Washington City.	
Wm. Stewart, Esq. Alex. McGrew, Esq. John Steele, Esq.—Natchez.	Cincinnati.

aug 18—3mo

Dr. J. B. HOWELL'S
Celebrated Vegetable Family Pills,

SO well known for their entire ability in all cases of disease, particularly those of the liver, stomach and bowels, thousands have been relieved and cured by them, of dyspepsy, bilious and liver complaints, fevers, they will both prevent and check the attacks of all disorders, and also carry off any impurities that may remain after recovering from a disease, preventing a relapse or return of the same. They have been used by physicians and other with great success, and stand unrivalled in the public estimation.

Prepared and sold by the sole proprietor, Dr. John B. Howell, No. 71 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

N. B. Physicians, Druggists, Store-keepers and others, supplied on liberal terms. aug 18—tf

A Boy Wanted.

WANTED, a boy as an apprentice to the Cedar Coopering business, from 14 to 15 years of age; none need apply but those who can come well recommended.

Also, wanted, six journeyman Cedar Coopers, good workmen, (none others need apply,) to whom good wages and constant employment will be given. Enquire of GIDEON COX,
At the Wooden Ware and Variety store, No. 335 Market street, below 9th. aug 18—4t*

Insolvent Court, Common Pleas, September Term, 1832.

Insolvent Debtors.

BONDS and final Petitions to Court, and all other documents and advice connected therewith, correctly and legally attended to, until the applicant is discharged by the Hon. Judges of the Court, including professional services in case of opposition.

Those persons who will be compelled to avail themselves of the *Benefit of Insolvent Laws* of this commonwealth, at the approaching Sept. Term, and wish to have their business done in a proper and legal manner, will please call on the subscriber, who has not failed in one single instance, for the last eight years, of having every petitioner under his care discharged by their Honors, the Judges of the Court.

Terms will be moderate, and according to the magnitude of the case. CHARLES M. PAGE,
aug 25—3t No. 3 North 6th st. 3d door above Market.

New Paper Warehouse,

NO. 11, Minor Street. Minor street runs from Fifth to Sixth, between Market and Chesnut.

M. Wallis Woodward & Co. having purchased of Charles Magarge the stock and stand owned by him, will continue to keep a large and constant supply of all kinds of paper, &c. at the lowest mill prices, viz. Printing, Writing, Letter Papers, &c. Box, Binders' and Bonnet Boards, Fullers' Boards, Press Boards, Wrapping Paper, &c. &c. sept 1—3t

To Surgeons, Dentists, and Druggists.

PUGH MADEIRA, Cutler, Surgical Instrument, and Electric Truss Maker, at his stand, No. 117 North Third street, a few doors above Race, keeps on hand Surgical Instruments of the best quality, and latest finish. Also, razors, penknives, scissors, hones, razor strops, and every other article in his line. Sadler's tools made to order. Instruments repaired; penknife blades, and all kinds of cutlery ground and polished in the best manner. sept 1—3t

To Country Merchants & Others.

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors, begs leave, respectfully, to acquaint the citizens of Philadelphia and the Southern and Western Merchants, that he continues to keep at his old established store, HATS of every description, of his own manufacturing, which he will sell, wholesale and retail, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the city.
LEWIS TEESE,
Hat Manufacturer, No. 161 Chesnut street.
N. B. All orders, by letter, attended to with punctuality, and goods forwarded with all possible despatch. aug 25—3mo

John C. Rang,

AT No. 131 St. John Street, 7 doors above Noble. Lock and White Smith and Machine maker; Whip and Braid machines, from the smallest to the largest braid. Also, Lithographic presses and turning lathes, made at the shortest notice and superior to any heretofore offered to the public, made on the most reasonable terms and warranted. june 16—3mo

WILLIAMS'

Table Rule for Cutting Gentlemen's Garments to fit the Human Shape, and warranted to fit in all cases, without the fear of alteration.

THIS self varying system has an advantage over all other rules, as it requires no judgement of the tailor to make a complete and fashionable garment.

The subscriber is likewise publishing reports of Paris and London Fashions, for the especial use of Tailors, Hatters, Milliners, and Dress Makers, at No. 192 Vine street, Philadelphia. Deliverable quarterly at five dollars per annum.

The collector of subscribers will expect from each and every person who may subscribe to this work $1 as a commission for his services; the $5 will be expected on the delivery of the work.

This popular work is obtaining an extensive circulation throughout the United States, the engravings are decidedly superior to any work heretofore offered to the public.

Remittances by mail or otherwise, will be punctually attended to. ☞ The drafts and plates will be carefully sent to those who order them.

N. B. Subscribers, wishing the report of Paris and London Fashions without the information of cutting, will be charged $2 per annum.

All letters per mail must be post paid.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Jr.

CAUTION.—The public is respectfully notified that there is a number of collectors on this work, and no one of them are authorised to receive money on account of the work, except one dollar, which is specified in prospectus, that is to say, the collectors are entitled to one dollar, which they are to receive from each and every subscriber to the work, which is to pay the full compensation for his labour in collecting subscribers.

The work will not be delivered without the subscriber's order. Each subscriber will give an order for the work at the time of subscribing.

All persons are cautioned against purchasing or using said table rule, or the yard stick, square and divider belonging thereto, without the author's signature to the explanation, under the penalty of the law.

No person is authorised to sign any receipt for me, except my son, James D. Williams. JAMES WILLIAMS, Jr.

The editors of the newspapers (daily and weekly) published in Philadelphia, will please copy this advertisement three times. Also, the following editors: New York Morning Courier and Enquirer; Providence Daily Journal; Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot; Baltimore American; National Intelligencer, Washington; Alexandria Gazette; Richmond Compiler; Charleston Courier; Georgian, daily; New Orleans Advertiser; Mobile Commercial Register; Cincinnati Daily Advertiser; Louisville Journal; Nashville Banner; Fayetteville Observer, N. C.; St. Louis Beacon; Pittsburgh Pa. Gazette.

Bills to be sent to No. 192 Vine street, for payment.
sept 1—3t

Philadelphia Boarding & Day SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Rear of St. Stephen's Church, Tenth street below Market.

THIS is a first rate institution, which has been several years established, and into which are received lads of respectable families from all parts of the United States. The course of studies embraces all the various branches of a thorough English, classical, mathematical, and mercantile education; the elements or principles of which are pleasingly inculcated by familiar lectures. Politeness, and the inculcation of correct, moral precepts, and the establishment of industrious and virtuous habits are also well attended to. A great number of pupils are annually prepared in this institution for a creditable admission into the most celebrated colleges; or for a successful entrance into business. It is at present patronised by individuals most eminently distinguished for their profound learning, immense wealth, and well known respectability.

Reference is respectfully made to the Rt. Rev. Bishop White; Rev. E. S. Ely; Rev. W. H. Delancey; Rev. G. T. Bedell; Hon. Judges Gibson, Huston and Coxe; Hon. John Sergeant; Hon. G. M. Dallas; Hon. B. W. Richards, Mayor of Philadelphia; W. Meredith, Esq.; Alexander Henry, Esq.; Isaac Harvey, jr. Esq.; P. S. Duponceau, Esq.; S. Morris, Esq.; Mathew Carey, Esq.; H. Binney, Esq.; Roberts Vaux, Esq. and R. Walsh, Esq.

The annual charge for boarding scholars is $200.

Letters (post paid) from any part of the Union attended to if addressed to the residence of J. O'CONNOR,
april 14—7 mo No. 178 South Eleventh st. Philada.

Paper and Rag Warehouses,
No. 200 and 202 North Third Street.

THE subscriber offers for sale on the most favorable terms, a large and general assortment of PAPER, of almost every description; such as large Writing Papers, Foolscap, Quarto Post, Folio Post, Octavo Post, coloured Paper, and Printing Papers of all kinds. Also, E. AMIES & Co.'s Bank Folio Post, Quarto Post and thick Writing Papers of very superior quality. HUDSON'S Drawing Paper, &c. Post, Bath Post, and Bank Folio Post. An assortment of family Bibles, very cheap. No. 1, 2 and 3, Leghorn Rags, Sicily Rags, and Domestic Rags of every kind; Bleaching Salts, Scoulin, Felting, Alum, Twine, &c. CASH paid for RAGS.
april 20—tf SAMUEL ECKSTEIN.

Hardware, Cutlery, & Fancy GOODS.

WILLIAM NEAL, 263 Callowhill street, five doors below Sixth, and opposite the market; keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of hardware, cutlery, and fancy goods, which he imports direct from England, and sells wholesale and retail at the lowest prices. Builders, carpenters, housekeepers, country merchants and others, will find it their interest to deal at the above store. Persons furnishing their houses will be supplied on very reasonable terms. The strictest attention is given to customers by Jacob Smedley. april 7—6mo

Glue, Neat's Foot Oil,

CURLED Hair, and Cow Hide Whips, constantly on hand and for Sale at Smith & Brown's, No. 21 Chesnut street, or at the Manufactory of CHARLES CUMMINGS,
7th above Poplar Lane, or No. 462, north 3d st.
N. B. The highest prices given for Glue Scraps, Cow Tails and Cattle's Feet. oct. 1—tf

Watches, Jewellery, & Silver WARE.

THE subscriber having removed from his old stand, No. 80, to his newly fitted up store, No. 299 Market street, south side, 3d door below Eighth street, where he has opened and offers for sale a fresh and elegant assortment at wholesale and retail, gold and silver patent lever and plain watches, chains, seals, keys, breast pins, finger rings, ear rings, shirt studs, silver coffee pots, tea pots, water pots, sugar dishes, slop bowls, cream pots, table spoons, tea spoons, sugar tongs, salt and mustard spoons, soup ladles, plated castors, candle sticks, bread baskets, silver, plated and steel spectacles to suit persons of all ages, ever pointed pencils, musical boxes, mantel time pieces of different patterns, and a variety of other fancy articles, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.
N. B. Watches of all description, as usual, repaired and warranted. WILLIAM BAILY.
may 12—6mo*

Patent Straw Cutters.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to receive orders for Safford's highly approved Patent Straw Cutters, of which the most approved reference can be given.
THOMAS SHIPLEY,
Ironmonger, No. 37 Market street.
N. B. Patent Rights for Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware States, or any Counties, may be had on moderate terms.
aug. 20—tf T. S.

Superior Fur Hats, at $4 25.

THE Subscriber is aware of the difficulty attending the introduction of any new article to public favour: but the fact of the great exertions of some of the Hatters in endeavouring to imitate it, must convey to a discerning public its best recommendation. These hats possess all the qualities of the more costly, viz. Beauty, durability, lightness, and are warranted to retain their shape and colour. No deviation in price.
sept 17—1y P. BREMOND, 63 Chesnut st.

Assignment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Joseph Steward and Margaret his wife, (of the township of Chester, in the county of Burlington and State of N. Jersey,) have this day made an assignment to the subscribers in trust for the general benefit of his creditors, of all his estate, real and personal. All persons having claims against said Joseph Steward, are hereby requested to present their accounts, as soon as possible, under oath or affirmation, agreeably to the statute of New Jersey in such case made and provided. JOSEPH HAYES, } Assignees.
June 29, 1832. THOMAS STILLE, }
july 7—tf

Dr. Phelp's Highly Medicated Arcanum.

THE great success and increasing demand for this medicine in removing and curing the following diseases, to wit: Jaundice and other bilious obstructions, chronic rheumatism, syphilis, diseases of the skin, stomach, &c. scrofula, superficial and deep seated ulcers, cutaneous eruptions, a renovator of the vitiated fluids of the body, and in fact a regenerator of emaciated constitutions; is satisfactorily proved by the best evidence, one of which is given below.

"Having been made acquainted with the medical qualities and witnessed the effects of Dr. Phelp's Arcanum, I feel much confidence in saying, it is a preparation greatly superior to any thing of the kind in curing those chronic diseases for which it is intended, and would recommend it as valuable to physicians or any other. (Signed) SAMUEL K. MITCHELL, M. D."
For sale by ISAAC THOMPSON, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets, and J. F. Heinitsh, Lancaster, Pa.
june 16—3mo

To Southern and Western Merchants,
DEALERS IN CLOTHING.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Jr. No. 192 Market Street, (up stairs.) Having commenced the Tailoring business, is now prepared to receive the orders of merchants.

All orders supplied at the shortest notice, and on the most [illegible] terms. [illegible]

☞ On hand, a supply of [illegible] july 14—tf

The Study of Book-keeping,
IN THE COUNTRY.

C. C. MARSH will receive pupils in the study of Book-keeping, at his residence, in Andalusia, 12 miles from Philadelphia. Many of those who wish to engage for a short time from the city, to avoid the cholera, would find it agreeable to devote a portion of the day to acquiring a critical as well as practical knowledge of the science of accounts.

Pleasant accommodations can be had in the neighborhood for about 3 or $3 50 per week. The New York mail stage, and the Easton stage, pass through the place, each twice a day.—Andalusia is situated near the Delaware river, and has all the advantages and delights of the country in the summer season. Applicants may address the advertiser by the post office.
aug 18—3t

CARPENTER'S CONCENTRATED LIQUID
CHLORIDE OF SODA.
More than double the strength of Labarraque's Celebrated Disinfecting Liquid.

THIS article is prepared of uniform strength and is much superior to the Chloride of Lime as a disinfecting agent, from numerous advantages which it possesses.

It will effectually remove in a short time all offensive smells, entirely decompose all pestilential exhalations, and destroy the miasma which produces epidemic and contagious disease.

It should be freely used in every family during the hot weather of our summer months. Prepared and sold at
G. W. CARPENTER'S
Chemical Warehouse, No. 301 Market street, Philadelphia.
aug 18—

Will be sold cheap for Cash.

THE neat convenient two story dwelling, No. 4 Wallace street;—if required, two thirds of the purchase money may remain on the property secured by mortgage. Enquire in Schuylkill Eighth street, 3d door above Chesnut, or at this office. aug 4—tf

A Splendid Gold Lever Watch.

THE gentleman who missed a splendid Gold Lever Watch, about the last of September, 1831, between Philadelphia and Delaware city, on board the steam boat William Penn, may hear of it by applying to Mr. Daniel Mounce, at the Mayor's Office, Philadelphia, or of captain Jeffries of the steam boat William Penn. JOHN McLEAN,
WILLIS H. BLANEY,
aug 25—3t* *High Constables.*

Drugs, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Glass, &c. &c.

THE subscribers have recently opened a wholesale and retail store, at the corner of Fifth and Minor streets, between Market and Chesnut, Philadelphia, where a general assortment of the above articles, of good quality, will be constantly kept on hand. They have also made arrangements for collecting, and pressing, in neat packages, *medicinal and culinary herbs*, both *indigenous* and *exotic*, which they intend disposing of upon reasonable terms. HARLAN & SIDDALL.
N. B. Persons well acquainted with, and disposed to collect herbs, may make advantageous engagements for the ensuing season, by early application. april 7—6mo

Marshall's Concentrated
Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, for the Cure of

Obstinate Eruptions of the Skin,	Pains in the Bones,
Pimples or pustules on the face,	Chronic Rheumatism,
Biles which arise from an impure habit of body,	Tetter,
Scaly Eruptions,	Scrofula or King's Evil, White Swellings,

And all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood, produced either by a long residence in a hot and unhealthy climate, the injudicious use of mercury, &c.

This very convenient and active Syrup is now with confidence offered to the medical profession and the public, as possessing in an eminent degree all the active properties of the Sarsaparilla in its most concentrated form.

Prepared and sold, only, at CHARLES MARSHALL'S Wholesale Drug and Chemical Store, No. 8 Minor street, between 5th and 6th, south side. Also at his wholesale and retail store, No. 312 Market street, Philadelphia. june 9—tf

CHOLERA MEDICINES.

SMALL boxes, containing the medicines recommended by the Physicians of this city, to be kept in families to provide for a sudden attack of Spasmodic Cholera, with printed instructions in detail for the prevention, and a description of the symptoms of this terrible disease, with the mode of treatment during the absence or before the arrival of the physician. For sale by the subscriber at his drug and chemical stores, No. 8, Minor, and also at No. 312 Market street.
aug 4—tf CHAS. MARSHALL.

A Cure for Piles! Chemical Pile Ointment.

HÆMORRHOIDS or PILES are so common with all classes of people, and so troublesome and difficult to cure in many instances, that any thing interesting to the invalid, in relation to this disease, is sought for with avidity. The "*Chemical Pile Ointment*," by experience and observation of some of our most intelligent physicians and patients, who have made use of it, is *decidedly superior* in efficacy to any preparation, now in use. Its soothing and curative effects are peculiar, and by this process, and attention to the general directions, a cure is speedily effected. It is put up in *Porcelain Pots*, accompanied with pathologic and practical information and directions for its use.

It gives universal satisfaction, and from one to four pots will effect a cure, under almost any circumstances. It is a *beautiful article*, and honestly entitled to the attention of invalids.

For sale by I. THOMPSON, N. W. corner of Second and Market streets, and J. F. Heinitsh, Lancaster, Pa. june 16—3mo

To the Ladies.

JUST received, a splendid assortment of Bead Bags of various colors, jet cut with silk beads, &c. At GEO. W. TAYLOR'S Jewellery and Thimble Manufactory, No. 40 Arch street, between Second and Third streets, Philadelphia.
N. B. Bead fringe constantly on hand. sept 1—4t

Situation Wanted

BY a young man who is well acquainted with business, and will give satisfactory reference as to his capacity, integrity, &c. He would have no objections to going South or West. For further particulars inquire of H. & F. A. HUBER,
aug 18—3tif No. 40 North Third street.

Press Screws, Fire Proof Doors, &c

THE Subscriber, having erected a Steam Engine and heavy Slide Lathe, is now prepared to furnish *Press Screws* of every description, for cotton, tobacco, cider, for tobacco and for paper, &c. with or without *Standing Presses*; heavy turning of any description, and *Cylinders* of Brass or Iron, bored with accuracy. Fire proof Doors for Banks and Stores, on reasonable terms, with smith work generally, by CHARLES EVANS.

N. B. About 50 feet of Shafts, and Puleys, Hangers and Plummer Blocks, &c. complete for Glasscutters, nearly new, and made in the best manner; will be sold low. Apply as above.
sept. 17—1y Back of No. 33 Bread street, east side.

James F. Callbreath,
No. 58 North Eighth Street, fifth door above Arch,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has on hand a complete assortment of LADIES', MISSES and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, of various Cuts and Colours, all of which is warranted to be of the best materials, and made by the best workmen.

J. F. C. returns his thanks to his friends and customers for the very liberal patronage already received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of their favours.
march 10—6mo.*

MIERS BUSCH,
MANUFACTURER OF BRUSHES,
Of every Description,
No. 20 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B. For sale, a quantity of first quality shoemaker's bristles; also, superior bristles for stock makers. jan 29—1y

New System of Penmanship.

TAUGHT at the corner of Sixth and Race streets, opposite Franklin Square. This System has proved its superior qualities over all others; the ease and rapidity which is given to every hand (both right and left) is unparalleled. This last is apparent to all who have made trial of it, not only American, but English. The Professor, Thomas Duncan, a celebrated writer from London, acknowledged it. The constant superiority of this System over all other ways is so simply contrived by the happy combination of movements. The learner can acquire, with certainty and without pains, a free, elegant and extremely rapid hand. The principles of this System are such that in five hours, but the advertiser has attained such experience in this valuable art, that he knows there are various capacities, and the discipline is regulated according to the aptness of the student, therefore it is his determination to complete all who place themselves under his tuition in a superior hand writing, if due attendance and attention is given by them.

References to Gentlemen of the first respectability and taste will be given.

N. B. His Rooms are open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.—Ladies write in separate rooms.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs that he has completed his new Treatise on Book-Keeping, and its superiority over all other systems is fully tested by merchants and book-keepers of the first taste; its system and perfect manner of instruction enables his pupils to attain in the art in so short a time [illegible] with his new form of Books, and an entirely new Rule for Dr. and Cr.
E. MEGONEGAL.

☞ Evening Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen, are now open. may 21—tf

Bowel Complaints.

DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, one of the most effectual remedies yet discovered for the cure of that most distressing disease on CHILDREN, the SUMMER COMPLAINT: is now recommended with the utmost confidence to *families*, as a medicine which will save the lives of hundreds, when timely administered, in BOWEL COMPLAINTS, CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, &c. and in all diseases arising from a diseased state of the STOMACH and LIVER, as DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, SICK HEADACHE, &c. it will be found a pleasant and never failing cure. Certificates from Physicians and families have been received fully supporting its high character, and detailing cures of great importance. It is neatly put up in vials, and accompanied with general directions for its use, at the low price of 25 cents per vial. This article may be had of most Druggists in this city and New York. Dr. Jayne intends keeping a supply with
BUDD WEST & Co.
No. 249 Market street, from whom the agents through the United States may be supplied. april 7—6mo*

CHOLERA!!!

A CERTAIN preventive will be found in DR. JAYNE'S Carminative Balsam. Its success is unrivalled by any other medicine in the different diseases of the stomach and bowels, as Cholera Morbus, Cramp Cholic, Diarrhœa, or looseness, Dysentery, &c. &c. No family should be without a plentiful supply of this valuable medicine. It may be had of BUDD WEST & Co. No. 249 Market street, Philadelphia, agent for the proprietor, and at most drug stores in this city and New York. july 14—3mo

Medicines, &c.

ENGLISH *Harrowgate Salts*, celebrated for the cure of Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism, Piles, and Liver Complaints. Price 25 cents per bottle.

Mexican Remedy for Tooth-Ache, which gives immediate ease, prevents decay of the tooth, and sweetens the breath.—Price 50 cents per bottle.

Saratoga Salts, for making the Saratoga Water equal to that which is bottled. Price 31¼ cents for a quantity sufficient for half a dozen bottles.

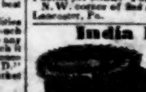
Paris Black Dressing, which has the effect of restoring the freshness of colours to black or blue clothing when it has become rusty or faded. Price 37½ cents.

Sold at No. 36 ARCADE, Western Avenue.
Druggists and Dealers supplied on liberal terms. sept 21—tf

Dr. Chapman's Cough Mixture.

THE great success of this article for relieving and curing pulmonary complaints, entitles it to rank among the best now in use. It is also less expensive than many of the cough mixtures, each bottle containing upwards of 100 doses. Price 1 dollar per bottle. For sale by ISAAC THOMPSON, N. W. corner of 2nd and Market streets, and J. F. Heinitsh, Lancaster, Pa. june 9—3mo

India Rubber Shoes,
With Leather Soles,



Strongly bound, trimmed with fur, and designed to be worn next the stocking, constantly on hand or manufactured to order, for any approved pattern. Also, a good assortment of plain India Rubber Shoes, which will be sold either by the case or dozen, at moderate prices.

Country dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine them. ☞ Also, a good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses' and Children's Shoes.
july 14—tf No. 6 North Fifth street.

Philadelphia Wooden Ware
AND VARIETY STORE.

GIDEON COX, No. 335 Market street, north side, has on hand at his Wooden Ware and Variety Store every article known under the above denomination, [illegible]

Buckets and sieves, Whips, brooms, varnished and painted, maple tubs and churns, bowls and trays, Baskets, rock wheels, wash boards, seives, &c. do. do. hair brushes, patent brushes for clothes and hats, Manilla, new green and sheep skin mats, ruggs, sorted, kitchen tables and step ladders, clothes horse and clothes lines clothes hamper and baskets, wash boards, wash stands, and bowls, patent horse appearers and barrel covers, &c.

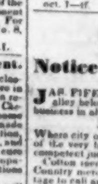
Also, Shaker Herbs, Garden Seeds, Shaker Dippers and Table Linen, (very superior kind,) Thread Spools, Silk Winders, Carpet Beaters, Shaker Brooms, &c.

Together with a general assortment of CEDAR WARE, viz. Bathing Tubs, Butter Tubs and Barrels, (brass or iron bound,) Churns, Umbrella Tubs, Wash Tubs, &c.

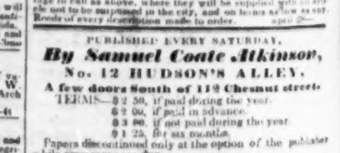
Also, a great Variety of *FRENCH TRAVELLING AND FANCY BASKETS*, all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices, wholesale and retail.

N. B. The above Establishment is recommended to the attention of house-keepers, as being very convenient for supplying themselves with house keeping articles, &c. sept. 24—tf

Glass Cutting Factory.



THE Subscriber still continues the Glass Cutting Business in all its various branches, and has at his store, No. 68 North Third street, Philadelphia, a very extensive assortment of all kinds of Glass, Cut, plain and pressed furniture Knobs, &c. of all kinds. Country merchants and others are requested to call and examine previous to purchasing, as every article will be sold at the lowest factory price, by R. S. RISLEY.
oct. 21—tf



A GOOD assortment of Adams' Patent Swelled Beam Wood BEDSTEADS, and a great variety of mahogany frame BOSTON Spring Seat and low priced Easy CHAIRS, with and without Rockers, which for ease and elegance cannot be surpassed. Also,

A rich collection of the latest style of UPHOLSTERY Goods, among which are silk and worsted damask, French and English chintz, crimson, green, blue and purple plush, suitable for covering chairs and sofas; ready made Bell Ropes; a variety of Pulpit Trimmings, such as heavy silk ball fringes, Genoa velvets, damasks, silk tassels, cords, bindings, &c. Also, Venetian and Transparent Blinds.

Just received the Latest Designs for Window and Bed Drapery, which will be made, together with Carpets, Cushions, Feather Beds, Mattresses, &c. at the shortest notice, by
J. HANCOCK & CO., General Upholsters,
oct. 1—tf S. W. corner of 3d and Walnut street.

Notice to Reedmakers, Manufacturers, and Weavers.

JAS. FIFE & SON, cane, steel, and brass reedmakers, first alley below Market in Tenth Street, carry on the above business in all its branches; they have also opened an

Extensive Cane Store,

Where city or country reedmakers will always find cane poles of the very best quality, being cut under the inspection of a competent judge on the spot, and imported by themselves.

Cotton reeds for all kinds of city work, always on hand.—Country merchants purchasing reeds will find it to their advantage to call as above, where they will be supplied with an article not to be surpassed in the city, and on terms as low as any. Reeds of every description made to order. april 28—

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
By Samuel Coate Atkinson,
No. 12 HUDSON'S ALLEY,
A few doors South of 112 Chesnut street.
TERMS—$2 50, if paid during the year.
$2 00, if paid in advance.
$3 00, if not paid during the year.
$1 25, for six months.
Papers discontinued only at the option of the publisher while arrearages are due.
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